NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,603—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th Feb.
† GANGES	4278	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
R.I. SHANNON	4139	E. Crewe	7th March
R.M.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	3507	R. F. Briscoe	4th April
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	11th "
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Monie	18th "
R.M.L. SUTLEJ	4207	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 8 A.M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mittis	4,933	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	5,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Samoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMADE ..... 6th Feb. 1896.
S. S. RUBATTINO..... 5th March 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Cawasjee House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5630	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SALAZIE	C. Chevalier	4,255	13th Feb. 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE, on or about the 12th February.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February for KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographic orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 8th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on or about the 6th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 11th February calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,028 tons, about the 15th February, calling at Mahe (Seychelles,) Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 4th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WHY COUGH?

A REMEDY IS AT HAND, Which is a Specific in cases of COUGH and COLD, and will quickly give relief in

HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, AND CHEST TROUBLES generally.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

Is known throughout India as the best available Medicine for these purposes and is recognised as superior to imported Remedies, being fresher, more active, and specially suited for use in the Indian climate.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. 1-or Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY AND HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

BROOCHES, BRACELETS, GEM RINGS.

Of the latest and most fashionable designs.

HALL-MARKED SILVER MATCH, CIGARETTE AND CIGAR CASES.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS.
SILVER TOILET AND SCENT BOTTLES.
SILVER GOODS IN CASES.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
GOLD ALBERTS AND CURB BRACELETS.

TREACHER & Co.'s Stock is constantly replenished by parcels of new goods from London, and the Company is willing to send goods on approval to any of its known customers, on deposit.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

SHIRTS.

—"PERFECT FITTING."—

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS, FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.

COLOURED SHIRTS, FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.

THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on he winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.
MADE TO MEASURE.
AT SALE PRICES

SMART TWEED SUITS,
Usual price Rs. 38, Reduced price Rs. 29-8.
COLORED FLANNEL TROUSERS,
Usual price Rs. 8-8, Reduced price Rs. 6-12.
TWEED TROUSERS,
Usual price Rs. 13-8, Reduced price Rs. 10-8.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARI SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
THE BERKFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE IS NO UNIVERSAL REMEDY BUT KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

IS a Household Medicine which, judiciously used, will drive away many ailments.
NO SAFER Remedy in Constipation.
ITS GENTLE action in complaints arising from impurities of the blood is highly beneficial.
IN SEA SICKNESS, Nausea, Gastric Irritation, Sick Headache, etc., it is invaluable.
IT GREATLY ASSISTS by perfectly natural means the functions of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin.
IT IS EQUALLY suitable for Adults and Children.
NO ALTERATION in diet is needful whilst you are taking it.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

is SUPERIOR to and more active than any

IMPORTED SALINE.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Dress Shirts, 1 and 3 Stud Fronts	Per doz.	60 0	67 0
	each	5 8	6 2
White Muslin Bows, latest Shapes	Per doz.	6 0	6 12
White Muslin Ties	Per doz.	1 8	1 11
		4 8	5 0
		6 0	6 12
Black Silk or Satin Bows	each	1 8	1 11
Do. do. Ties	"	1 0	1 2
Black Silk Socks, Embroidered Sides and Spot Fronts	Per pair	8 8	9 8
Do. do. Fancy Lace Fronts	"	12 8	14 0
Black Spun Silk Embroidered side	"	3 8	4 0
Black Lisle Thread Embroidered Spot Fronts	"	3 0	3 6
Gent's Soft White Kid Gloves	"	2 0	2 4
Gent's Soft White 2 Butt	"	3 0	3 6
Gent's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, Perfect fitting	"	9 8	10 10

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

IF YOU DON'T FEEL QUITE "FIT"

TRY ONE BOTTLE OF KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR,

which will promptly restore you to perfect Vigour. Recommended for use as a Liqueur after Meals.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FAVOURITES RETURN.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY,

MORE VARIED, GREATER,
GRANDER IN EVERY WAY.

TWO SHOWS IN ONE.

A Trade Mark of Superiority.

THE NEW COMPANY.

We advertise new artistes and will present them to you. No comment is necessary. They speak for themselves. Just read the list and prepare for a feast made up, course after course, of Equestrian delicacies.

NEVER EQUALLED.

THE PEERS OF ALL THE ARTISTIC.

THE LARGEST CIRCUS
THE LARGEST CIRCUS
THE LARGEST CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE
AND MENAGERIE
AND MENAGERIE

EVER BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

50 PERFORMERS 50

LI CHANG FOO'S TRAINED JUNGLE KINGS.

TIGERS, LEOPARDS, ELEPHANTS, CAMELS.

The largest Company ever brought to Bombay under one management.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6TH.

LOCATION OF OUR PAVILIONS ON THE ESPLANADE.

Doors open 8 P.M. Commence 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Boxes of 6 Chairs	Rs.	20
Single Seats in Boxes	,,	4
Dress Circle Chairs	,,	3
Second Chairs	,,	2
(Stalls carpeted Seats)	Rs.	1
Gallery	8 annas.	

Europeans will not be admitted to the gallery.

N.B.—No half price to night performances.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half price to the 1 and 2 Rupee seats.

FAMILY MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Children and Servants half price to all parts of the Circus.

Doors open 3 P.M. Commence at 4 P.M.

Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.

☞ All Matinee Programmes are a fac-simile of evening ones and in no way curtailed.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPENED

By H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

AT THE

SECRETARIAT

ON THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

At 5-30 P. M.

THE EXHIBITION WILL BE OPEN DAILY

From 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Season Ticket 3 Rupees.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on 12th February, at 9-30 p.m., at the Secretariat.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the above Society, will be held on TUESDAY, March 10th, His Lordship the BISHOP presiding.

Particulars of place and time of Meeting. Names of Speakers, &c., will be announced later on.

ANY BUSINESS FIRMS in Bombay wishing to have their Telegraphic Address and the code employed, entered in LLOYD'S REGISTER of BRITISH and FOREIGN SHIPPING will kindly communicate with the undersigned :—

Shipowners, Shipbuilders, Boiler-makers, Engineers, or Insurance Agents, or Brokers, or any firms having direct business with Shipping are separately entered in the Register without charge.

A. C. CLARK,
Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

Bombay, 4th February, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 14 OF 1896.

RAMDAYAL NATHMAL, of Zalna Camp, in the territory of Hyderabad Deccan, Hindu, carrying on business in the Shroff Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay, by means of his MUNIM PARSHOTUMDAS VAKHATRAM .....Plaintiff,

versus.

ALEXANDER HARVEY of LONDON, European, carrying on business in Bombay, under the name and firm of HARVEY SULLEMAN and Co., until lately in co-partnership with SULLEMAN MOLEDINA, deceased, and now by means of his duly authorised general agent NARAYAN DHONDIBA, Hindu, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort, and AHMED SULLEMAN ABDUR REHMAN SULLEMAN and HIRBAI, widow of JAFFERBHAI MOLEDINA, deceased, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedans, residing the two former at Khoja Moholla, and the latter at Palia Gully, without the Fort, and all claiming to be the heirs and legal representatives of the said SULLEMAN MOLEDINA.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Harvey Suleman and Company, and to the creditors of Sulleman Moledina, deceased, under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure that permission has been granted to the Plaintiff abovenamed to file the above Suit on behalf of the said creditors praying that an account may be taken of the property of the late Sulleman Moledina, and that the same may be administered by the Court and that a receiver may be appointed for costs and other relief, and that the 24th day of February, 1896, has been fixed for the hearing of this suit.—Dated this 1st day of February, 1896.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

W. LANE, The 3rd day of February, 1896.

Messrs. HIRALAL AND MADHAVJI, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

GLASS PORTRAITURE.

A Speciality for

PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, and NAWABS.

PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED, and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms.

PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS OF WORK

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Paintings on Canvas get faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.

THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

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"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 3-10 per Bottle.

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PATRONS : T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST

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ENTITLED

"ELIZABETH R.,"

Will be repeated by the above Club on

FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,

IN AID OF

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,

Introducing the latest Popular Airs and Dances.

OVER 50 PERFORMERS.

Orchestra .....ROYAL IRISH STRING BAND
Musical Director ..MR. HENDERSON.

Overture : 9-0 P.M. Carriages : 11-30 P.M.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES :

Stalls and Dress Circle .....Rs. 3.
Back Seats and Gallery .....Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted Half-price to the Re. 1 Seats.

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PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR

Will produce at the

GAIETY THEATRE

ON

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 11TH AND 14TH FEBRUARY.

AT 9-15 P.M., AND

ON

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 15TH FEB., AT 3-30 P.M.

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IN 3 ACTS

THE WEDDING MARCH,

BY

W. S. GILBERT.

NEW SCENERY ! NEW DRESSES ! !
MUSIC ! ! DANCING ! !

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

PRICES :

Stalls and Seats in Boxes	Rs.	4
Second Seats	,,	2
Back Seats	,,	1

For the Matinee on Saturday the price for Stalls and Seats in Boxes will be Rs. 3 only.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back Seats.

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FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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BOMBAY.

ESTBD. 1870.

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DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, VEPERY, MADRAS.

WANTED, a PRINCIPAL, for the Doveton College. Must be a Protestant and Graduate of an English University. Minimum Salary 500 Rs. per mensem. Further particulars and qualifications required, may be had from the Undersigned.

J. CHATTERTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Madras, 24th January, 1896.

QUALIFIED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS WANTED.

PAY Rs. 350 TO Rs. 550.

APPLICATIONS will be considered if from men who have been trained at recognized English Engineering Colleges or from men who have served their pupilage with well-known English Engineers or from men who have passed the Examinanion for Assistant Engineer at Indian Colleges, and have had some subsequent experience on works.

Copies of Certificates (which will not be returned) together with information as to theoretical training should be submitted. Accepted candidates will be required to sign the form required in P. W. Code, Vol. I., Chap. I., Pears. 116, [IV].

Apply to the

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Bezvada Madras Railway, Mount Road, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD MATERIALS BELONGING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

Under instructions MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m., at the old depot in Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of large office desks, pigeon-holes, teakwood, whitewood, and dealwood planking and scantling pieces, zinc broken boxes, wine and spirit casks, empty and other sundry articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases saffron.
10 cases coloured twill shawls.
3 bales grey dhooties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale grey jaconets.
2 cases woollen cashmere.
1 case mouth organs.
1 case spring alpaca umbrellas.

On account and at the risk of Keshowjee Shamjee—
O K S 7—26-87—1 case printed.

Also a quantity of local-made piece-goods, such as American cloth, T. cloth, shirtings, dhooties, bed sheets, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF A GUITAR,

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will, under instructions from the Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

1 box containing a guitar originally booked from Grant Road to Hurmi and rebooked to Grant Road under Parcel Way Bill No. 11, receipt No. 42 of 4th May 1895. Sender Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe, consignee, Messrs. S. Rose & Co.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1896.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT PALLI HILL, BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the administrators of the estate of the late Mr. JAMES DICKSON, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building bungalows :—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or grass ground, admeasuring 4,725 square yards (more or less), and supposed to form part of plots of Survey Nos. 250 and 251, or one of such plots or Survey Nos. situate on Palli Hill, near Bandora, in the registration sub-district of Salsette and district of Thana, and bounded on the north partly by the properties of Hormusjee Jamasjee, partly by the property of D. A. DeSilva, and partly by the Palli Hill Gymkhana, on the south partly by the property formerly of Dr. Tempedy Gray and now of Ardesir Pestonjee Sethna, partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee and partly by the property of the said D. A. DeSilva, on the east partly by the Palli Hill Road, partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee, and partly by the property of Jalbhai Sethna, and on the west partly by the property now or formerly of Tapidas Varaidas, partly by the property of the said D. A. DeSilva, and partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or grass ground, situate to the west of Lot No. I and at a distance of about 192 feet therefrom, admeasuring 494 square yards (more or less), and supposed to form part of plots or Survey Nos. 250 and 251 or one of such plots of Survey Nos. situate on Palli Hill near Bandora aforesaid, in the aforesaid registration sub-district of Salsette and district of Thana, and bounded on the north, south, east and west by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or grass ground, situate to the north-west of and at a short distance from Lot No. II., containing 143 square yards (more or less), and supposed to form part of plots or Survey Nos. 250 and 251 or one of such plots or Survey Nos. situate on Palli Hill, near Bandora in the aforesaid registration sub-district of Salsette and district of Thana, and bounded on the north, south, east and west by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m, Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Thacker Deojee Vussonjee by order of Manwarce Megjee Motoojee and on account and risk of Lilathur Motichand the following bales of cotton :—

100 full-pressed bales Bengal "fully good" cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at, Colaba, in the Jutha of Mr. Heerjee Nerpal, by order of Mr. Vussonjee Morarjee, and on account and risk of Somchund Jootha :—

100 full-pressed bales Bengal "fully good" cotton,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Goods Depot of G. I. P. Railway, by order of the concerned—

EX-AMRAOTI to Colaba,

33 full-pressed bales cotton damaged by fire and water.

Ex Malkapur to Colaba, invoice No. 39 of 27-12-95, consigned to Thakersee Jeevraj,

16 full-pressed bales cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong-built glass-fronted brougham.
1 C B chesnut galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay waler gelding, aged, 15 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 light chesnut waler, going in single and double harness, very quiet,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HINK'S NEW TABLE AND HANGING KEROSINE LAMPS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tamarind Lane, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor—

One Invelce Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, reading lamps, bracket lamps with mirror, hall lanterns, wall lamps, glass founts, fancy globes, green shades, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and will be on view from to-morrow.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W. P. SAYERS, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at Sankli Street, Byculla, personal effects, household furniture, jewellery, old coins, postage stamps, and very valuable library, comprising Early Records of Travel, Manners and Customs of the People of India and the East, with rare engravings and maps, works on Natural History, Voyages and Travels and Miscellaneous Literature, by Standard Authors. A magnificent set of Mrs. Inchbald's "The Theatre," British Modern and Old Plays, &c., &c.

Catalogues of books are published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—Jewellery, stamps and coins can be seen at Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, at their office, at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 51 BORAS PUNJAB GINNED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 9 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, near the Musjid Station, wooden bridge, in the house of Thacker Haridas Premjee, by order and in the godown of Mooltanee Manoomull Roopchand and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ludha and Co.

51 boras Punjab ginned cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 100 BALES "FULLY GOOD" BENGAL COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee, mucoadum to Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co., by order of Messrs. Nensee Khairaj and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Lallamull Hurdeodas.

100 bales "fully good" Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of Sir Jehanghir Readymoney, the surplus valuable and handsome black and rose-wood household furniture made by Benjamin and others, nearly new cottage piano by Rose and Co, drawing-room fountain, Hink's lamps, supported on figures with pillars, velvet framed pier glasses, fancy table ornaments, handsome pictures, Joona-made strong tonga, powerful bay horses, harness, garden plants, &c., the property of BUGWANDAS NAROTUMDASS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim, opposite the Scottish Orphanage, the valuable and handsome black and rose-wood household furniture, best plated ware, and glassware, fancy table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, etc., the property of C. H. Jahier, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 410 BALES OF GREY CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Manshanker Vajeshanker, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Bowabhoy Thakersey, the undermentioned 410 bales of grey cloth :—

Jacob Sassoon Mills.

75 bales chudders.
90 bales dhoties.
20 bales T. cloth.

E. D. Sassoon Mills.

30 bales chudders.
68 bales dhoties.
32 bales T. cloth.

Alexandra Mills.

8 bales chudders.
9 bales T. cloth.

Morarjee Goculdas Mills.

5 bales chudders.
3 bales T. cloth.

Jewraj Balloo Mills.

69 bales dhoties.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHURNEY ROAD, NEAR GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Ballajee Janardhan and Atmaram Ballajee, and on account and the risk of the mortgagors Tara Naiquin and Bhicoo Naiquin, both daughters of Pandoo Mahadeo Kalgoankar, Doorgabai, widow of Vishnoo Pandoo, Manohar, Mogroo, Krishna and Kashi Naiquins, daughters of the said Vishnoo Pandoo, Harichand Vishnoo, Jagannath Vishnoo, Gujanan Vishnoo and Withabai, daughter of Tara Naiquin, and Chandri, daughter of Pootoo Naiquin, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of April, 1894, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on Churney Road, near Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 144 and 146, in the name of Pandoo Mahadeo Kalgoankar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed under Ward No. 1177, Street No. 1, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the Churney Road, on or towards the north by a chawl built thereon by the said mortgagors by means of the money of the late Pandurang Harrichandra Bhojney and the property of Ramkrama Makundjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Soondrabai, wife of Janardhan Wassoodeojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bland and Noble, Attorneys to the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1896.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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C. HENRIOT, Manager

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JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
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GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER Co.	Germany.
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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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Application to

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NOTICE.

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THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this well established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar name without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

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POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1896, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

18th January, 1896.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI DEPOTS.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

PLEASE NOTE that the 5 per cent. REDUCTION in PRICES notified in this paper on the 1st instant, does not extend to WINES and SPIRITS, nor to ARMS and AMMUNITION, on which, however, a reduction of 2½ per cent. will be made. Neither will it extend to any Goods of local production.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1896.

THE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNDERTAKE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WORK of every description and magnitude—their extensive and well equipped works affording facilities for the rapid execution of orders of First Class design and quality, unsurpassed by any other firm. They are prepared to supply all descriptions of Electrical Gear and Machinery and to set up Installations of every kind, whether for lighting, traction or mining work at moderate rates and on the most improved modern systems. They will supply estimates accordingly on receipt of full particulars of the work required.

Amongst other works executed by them are The Madras Electric Tramways, the Hartlepool and the South Stafford shire lines with others, and the Liverpool Overhead Railway

Apply ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras,

Sole Agents,
SOUTHERN INDIA, BURMAH AND STRAITS COLONIES, &c.

TO SUPPLY a LONG-FELT WANT, and in compliance with a wish expressed by many, SIGNOR SCRINZI has decided to start a School of Pianoforte, whereby a sound Musical Teaching will come within the reach of those who, endowed as they may be with artistic gifts and disposition are unable to secure private tuition.

The system of Musical Instruction, as well as of the technique of Pianoforte, to be adopted in the School will be strictly in accordance with that of the leading European Conservatories, so as to form Pupils of really artistic value, who shall not have occasion to regret time and fees uselessly wasted.

Terms for the School will be found below.

SIGNOR SCRINZI.

Two class lessons a week (the day and time will be fixed after the minimum number of Pupils have subscribed, according to the convenience of the majority).

FEE—Rs. 10 monthly, to be paid in advance.

Subscription for one year—

Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ROSE & Co., where accommodation for the School has been provided.

A minimum of twelve Pupils will be required to starts lessons.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR D

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

t Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
rival of Lord Sandhurst from Chinchli, Victoria Terminus, 10-15 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Transport Britannia expected to arrive.
I. M. S. Warren Hastings leaves for Calicut."
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Strathfellan entered and the steamer Scottish Hero left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Congo, Dumra, and Kt. Bachelor left the dock yesterday.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—The eighth annual Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society will be opened by H. E. the Governor at the Secretariat on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 5-30 p.m. The exhibition will be open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the founder of the Khoja Orphanage, has issued invitations to an evening entertainment at his residence, Pabaney Villa, Breach Candy, on Saturday, the 8th instant, in honour of the celebration of his son, Goolam Hoosein's marriage.

BURGLARY AT PATHAN STREET.—Damodher Jadowji, residing at Pathan Street, has reported to the police that, on Monday night, his room was broken into through a back door and property, consisting of gold ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 163, were stolen from a box.

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—Dewoo, a woman, aged forty-five, was, on the evening of Sunday, the 2nd instant, seated cleaning gum in a godown belonging to one Ebrahim Tennahomed in Samuel Street Cross Lane, when a tier of bags, containing assafœtida, suddenly gave way, and three bags accidentally fell on her back and legs, fracturing bones of both the legs and injuring the spine. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

BURGLARY AND THEFT AT FORAS ROAD.—Byramji Jamsetji Daruvalla, a Parsee dealer in carriages and horses, residing on the first floor of a house in Foras Road, has reported to the police that during Sunday night his house was broken into and wearing apparel and jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 424, were stolen from a cupboard, which was broken open. The thief appears to have got on to an open balcony by scaling a wall, and entered the bed-room through an open door leading to the balcony.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Galaibai, aged twenty-three, the wife of a Municipal sweeper, residing on the ground floor of a house at Peroo Lane, was, on Monday afternoon, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of an over-dose of opium, which she had administered to herself in the morning in consequence of her husband having accused her with keeping undue intimacy with another man. The woman is progressing favourably in the hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Tournament
Valse	The River of Years
Overture	La Serene
Gavotte	Pizzicato
Reminiscences of Bellini	
Divertisement	Doux Youx

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISOBEYING A SHIP-MASTER'S ORDER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, six European able seamen of the s. s. Kirkhill were charged with disobeying the orders of their commander, Captain Watson. The chief officer's evidence having been recorded, Captain Watson told his Worship that, as the men were sorry for what they had done and undertook never again to repeat such conduct, the magistrate might deal with them leniently. The accused were warned and discharged.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S OFFICER.—On Monday night, Mr. Leo Opper, second officer of the steamship Pachumba, now lying in the harbour, was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, suffering from fracture of the base of the skull, and he is now lying there under treatment, but in no immediate danger. It appears that about 8-30 p.m. that day, Mr. Opper was talking to a tally-clerk, who had come on board the steamer for the purpose of taking in cargo, when the officer accidentally fell into the hold, the hatch of which had been kept open for taking in the cargo, sustaining the injury as above described. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the hospital.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—In consequence of the death of Superintendent Jones, of the Bombay Police, the following changes have been made in the officers of the force :—Superintendent Sweeny, of the B Division, to be Superintendent of Police, E Division, in place of Superintendent Crummey, who is to act as assistant to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in the disposal of work at the Byculla Police Office ; Superintendent Nolan, of the F Division, is to take the place of Superintendent Sweeny as Superintendent of B. Division, while Inspector Briscoe is appointed Superintendent of Police in charge of F Division, in place of Superintendent Nolan. In consequence of the transfer of Inspectors Fleming and Noel to the Poona Police Force, the following changes have also been made in the local police force. Inspector Mynn has been transferred to Chawpatty section from Clare Road section ; Inspector Williamson, of the Tarwady section, to Mr. Mynn's place ; Constable Manly to Tarwady section, in place of Inspector Williamson; and Constable Meyers has been appointed as fourth grade Inspector in place of Mr. Noel, transferred to the Poona Police.

FIRE AT TANK BUNDER.—Shortly after half-past 9 o'clock, on Monday night, a cadjan shed, belonging to Babaji Bhugwanta and three other cart-drivers, and used for stabling bullocks, on the Frere Reclamation, Tank Bunder, took fire and was in a few minutes burnt to the ground. The Nesbit Road and Chinchpoogly steamers were soon on the spot, but they were not utilised, as the water from a standpipe was found sufficient to extinguish the burning debris. There were about fourteen bullocks in the shed, but fortunately all of them were brought out safely in time. The origin of the fire was believed to be due to careless biddee-smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 15.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month of January last the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,338, among whom the number of new admissions was 1,011, classified as stated below. The average daily attendance was 104·1 :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindu	260	200	355	815
Mussalman	48	53	79	180
Parsi	6	1	9	16
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total...	314	254	443	1011

THE REMEDY WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.—About half-past 11 o'clock, on Monday night, a Mahomedan dyer, named Habib Ahmed, aged twenty-two, residing at Rungari Chawl, Dadur Road, was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, suffering from an overdose of opium, and died there at half-past 7 o'clock on the following morning. It appears that the deceased had been for the last twelve months suffering from asthma, and he used to take opium to relieve his cough. On Monday evening Habib took more than the usual dose, as his cough was more distressing, with the result that shortly after he became unconscious and was conveyed by his brother to the J. J. Hospital. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

THE ALLEGED POISONING OF A FAMILY.—The adjourned inquest regarding the death of the Mahar girl, named Radhi, aged nine years, who died in the J. J. Hospital on the 20th ultimo from the effects of arsenical poisoning, alleged to have been administered to her in sweetmeats, along with other members of the family, by accused Rama Succarram and Vithoo Dhondoo, was resumed, yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital. Superintendent Sweeny and Inspector Butfoy watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused Rama Succaram and Vithoo Dhondoo were brought from the jail under police custody to be present at the inquiry. The Government Chemical Analyser in his evidence stated that he detected arsenic both in the vomiting matter and the contents of the stomach of the deceased girl Radhi which had been sent to him by the house surgeon for analysis. After the evidence of the house surgeon and the woman Sakree, aunt of the deceased girl, was recorded, the inquiry was further adjourned to the 10th instant.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CASHIER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sukharam Valabhdas, moonim in the firm of Mongiram Mansookdas, is charged with embezzlement, as cashier of the firm, with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,000, which amount he had received from the firm of Baboolal Muriedhar on the 10th December last. Mr. Bicknell, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Spencer defended the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that having lost some money in speculation, which amount he had to pay up by a certain day, he appropriated the money for the payment. Mr. Spencer urged that persons in accused's position had powers to draw sums of money from the firm for their own use ; in this instance accused had done the same thing and not committed criminal breach of trust. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Two similar charges against the accused were not pressed by Mr. Bicknell, and the court allowed them to be withdrawn.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn charged a Hindu, named Bheeva Vithoo, aged about twenty-four years, who came out of jail about ten days ago after serving a term of one year's and nine months' rigorous imprisonment for several thefts committed on Malabar Hill and at the St. George's Hospital, with lurking, house-trespass by night, and theft in a building of five gold studs, of the value of Rs. 25 and two waistcoats and a jersey, of the value of Rs 5, belonging to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. It appears that, on Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, the accused entered the dressing room of Sir Charles Farran at Mount Pleasant Road, and was caught in the act of stealing two waist coats and a jersey, valued at Rs. 5, by the hamal, Narayen Dayal, who handed him over to the police. On the following morning the Chief Justice sent word to Superintendent McDermott to say that five gold studs, valued at Rs. 25, were found missing from a small box. Superintendent McDermott caused further inquiries to be made regarding these studsand on a further search being made these studs were found concealed in the mouth of the accused by police Jamadar. No. 32, Luximon Babaji. The magistrate, on the application of the police officer, remanded the case in order that some more property, belonging to other persons, which had recently been stolen, be recovered.

AN INTERESTING RELIGIOUS PROCESSION AT MATHERAN.—Anovel spectacle was witnessed on the hill, on Wednesday and Thursday last, by the residents of and visitors to Matheran. A procession carried the grand vase the deities, Shree Ranchanderji, Luxmonji, Sittaji, in great pomp for installation in a very handsome and substantial temple, erected for the purpose opposite the bazaar, mainly built through the indefatigable exertions of the assistant Superintendent of this hill station, Mr. Sadasive Vaman Dane. The ceremony was performed by learned Hindu Brahmins, who had come here specially for the purpose. The deities were presented by the munificence of Bai Ruttonbai, wife of the well-known merchant of Bombay, Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, who had specially come up from Bombay with a party of friends for the occasion. The ceremony of installation was carried on very sumptuously in a mandap erected in front of the temple, and the most remarkable feature of the whole affair was that the assembly included Parsis, Hindus, and Mahomedans, who mixed with each other in the most friendly spirit, and added to the gaiety and splendour of the occasion. There were also present several Parsee and Hindu ladies in their picturesque sarees of rainbow colours, which gave brilliancy to the whole scene. A similar event was witnessed here two years ago, when the idol of Mahdewji was installed in a mandap erected by another native gentleman of Bombay, Mr. Jugmohundas Samaldass.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eleventh general meeting of the above company was held, yesterday evening, at the registered office of the company, Kennedy Sea Face, Mr. H. W. Uloth, chairman of the company, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the honorary secretary, the following report was adopted.

The directors now beg to submit their report for the period ended 31st December, 1895, together with the audited accounts made up to the same date. The Bath was well supported during the year, there being a satisfactory increase in the number of subscribers and general visitors. The number of bathers compares with previous years as follows :—1886, 11,762 ; 1887, 9, 950 ; 1888, 15,173 ; 1889, 13,084 ; 1890, 12,313 ; 1891, 11,977 ; 1892, 11,449 ; 1893, 11,907 ; 1894, 12,196 ; and 1895, 12,393. The company's property is in good order. Iron railings and boundary posts defining the company's land have lately been erected at a cost of Rs. 103. Under articles of association, Mr. T. A. Bland and Mr. J. P. Watson retire from office as honorary directors and are eligible for re-election. The directors recommend their re-election accordingly. The working account shows a profit of Rs. 2,731-13-9, and the directors propose to write off Rs. 718 from the value of the building, &c., and recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent., leaving a balance of Rs. 263-13-9, to be carried to next account.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that since the Bath was started, just ten years ago, they had paid an annual dividend at 6 per cent., had written off Rs. 4,507 from the value of the building, and had accumulated reserves amounting to Rs. 6,000. It was now proposed to write off a further sum of Rs. 718 ; and the directors felt justified under the circumstances in recommending an increased dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. This satisfactory result was due in a large measure to the management, which was to be congratulated.

The report was adopted, and the usual resolutions, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the above report, were passed.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, when Mr. Kharsetjee Rustomjee Cama, Vice-President presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following new members was announced :—Mr. James Peacock, Solicitor High Court, Bombay ; Mr. G. K. Betham, Forest Department, Dharwar ; and Mr. Jehangier Bomanjee Dinshaw PetiMalabar Hill, Bombay.

The following present was announced and thanks voted to the donor :—To the Library from the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. XXV, No. 2.

The Honorary Secretary then read a short paper by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra. "On a Case of Aghorpantuism from the Saran District "Behar. The author of the paper commenced his contribution with a well deserved tribute of praise to Mr. H. W. Barrow, of Bombay, for his masterly essay on the Aghoris or the Aghorpanthis, who are worshippers of the god Shiva, whom they propitiate by performing horrible and revolting austerities and by even offering human sacrifices. The paper gave a short account of a member of this sect, who turned up at the Sonepur Fair of 1893.

The paper on the Nagar Brahmins, by Mr. Chimanlal Girdharlal, acting Head Clerk to the Commissioner, N. D., has been taken as read, and will be published in the Journal of the Society.

Mr. Kharsetjee Rustamjee Cama and Mr. Bahmanjee Behramjee Patel, are elected auditors to audit the accounts of the Society.

The usual votes of thanks to the authors of the above papers and to the chair completed the business of the meeting.

THE LATE SUPERINTENDENT JONES.

THE funeral of the late Superintendent Jones, of the Bombay Police, which took place yesterday morning, at the Sewree Cemetery, was very numerously attended. His genial nature and the high esteem in which he has held by his brother officers won for Mr. Jones a large circle of friends, many of whom were present at the cemetery, to pay their last respects to the remains of the deceased officer. Besides all the superintendents of police and nearly all the inspectors and constables of the force, a number of native gentlemen, including Hindus, Parsees, and Mahomedens, were present at the cemetery. Mr. H. G. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner ; Mr. R. F. Vincent, Assistant to the Police Commissioner; Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate ; Commandant Shelby, of the Mounted Police; Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Akbaralli Khan Bahadur, of the Criminal Investigation Department ; and Rao Saheb Morar Rao of the Reserve Police Force were also present. The funeral cortege left the residence of Superintendent Brewin at 6-15 a.m., and arrived at the gate of the cemetery an hour later. The coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack, was removed from the hearse, and was borne to its last resting place by Inspectors Good, Nelmes, Clarkson, Roberts, Moore, and Gannon, while Superintendents Ingram, Sweeny, McDermott, and Grennan acted as pall-bearers. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Bowman, of the Girgaum Mission Church. Numerous floral offerings were made.

THIS is the effort of a boy to describe girls :—Girls are very stuck-up and dignified in their maner and behaveyour. They think more of dress than anything, and like to play with dowls and rags. . . . They can't play marbles. I pity them poor things. They make fun of boys and then turn round and love them. I don't beleave they ever killed a cat or anything. They look out every nite and say oh ant the moon lovely. This is one thing I have not told and that is they always now their lessons bettern boys.

THE New Year will not be very remarkable for either its eclipses or comets. The eclipse of the sun on February 13 will be invisible at Greenwich. The partial eclipse of the moon, February 28, is visible at Greenwich. The total eclipse of the sun, August 8, will be invisible at Greenwich. It will be fairly well seen as a total eclipse in Norway, whither parties of English observers are arranging to proceed. There will be a partial eclipse of the moon, August 22, partly visible at Greenwich. The only comets will be what are known as Faye's and Brooks's in March and October, respectively. The former will not be visible, but Brooks's comet is expected to be very distinctly visible in the autumn of 1896.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided at the sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

EXCUSED FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

Mr. C. J. Spalding, clerk, Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co., again applied to be excused from service on the jury on the ground that he was hard of hearing, and produced a medical certificate to that effect. His lordship excused him from service.

The trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury :—

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE.

Pestonjee Cowasjee was charged with having, on the 11th November last, attempted to commit rape on the person of a girl, named Subhodra ; and Baya, woman, was charged with having, on the same day, abetted the commission of the offence, which was attempted to be committed in consequence of her abetment. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. M. M. Murzban defended the accused.

Some further evidence was called for the defence. It was to the effect that the second accused and the girl Subhodra, and a woman, named Amina, were sitting in the passage near the room of the second accused, when the first accused and one Dowluttia came there. They entered the room of the second accused, when Dowluttia took some improper liberty with the girl, and a row occurred ; the Parsee was struck a blow in the head ; and the girl raised a cry.

Mr. Taleyarkhan applied for leave to call rebutting evidence of a European police officer and some native policemen to contradict some of the witnesses for the defence, who stated that the police had never been to the house of the first accused, and never searched it.

His lordship refused the application, remarking that the point was not a material one.

Mr. Murzban, in summing up the evidence he had called, said it was highly incredible that the first prisoner would have attempted to commit the offence when he could have been seen by many people going about in the passage of the chawl, and when there were Dowluttia and other persons standing by. The truth was that there was a row in consequence of Dowluttia's taking undue liberty with the girl ; the Parsee was struck in the head ; and this charge was got up against him.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in summing up the evidence, said he need only repeat the facts of the case which were very simple ; and the jury would see that the case for the prosecution remained unshaken by the defence. No inaccuracies had been shown in the statement of the girl, who had been subjected to a long and severe cross-examination. The learned counsel said most emphatically that the evidence of the material witnesses for the prosecution remained unshaken notwithstanding all the efforts of the counsel for the defence to show that this was a got-up case. The chief witnesses for the prosecution were men who lived next door to the room of the second accused ; and no motive whatever had been shewn or hinted at why they should perjure themselves. The defence, the learned counsel said, had veered round. At first it was that the girl was not under twelve years of age, and that she must have been a consenting party ; and then the defence was at a later stage, that the offence could not have been attempted by any sane man in the presence of many persons going about in the passages and near the stand-pipe opposite the room of the second prisoner. Then again the defence veered round, and it was stated that no offence whatever had been attempted, and that the first prisoner went to the room of the second only in connection with a mortgage deed, under which he was paying Rs. 25 a month. He was said to be the father of eight children and had a wife living, and was fifty-five years of age, although in the calendar his age was put down at forty-six years only. All these facts, if facts they were, were no answer to the positive evidence of eye-witnesses for the prosecution that the first prisoner attempted to commit the offence. The second prisoner made a statement before the committing magistrate in which he admitted that the girl was in her room with the Parsee, and that she then went out to make some purchases in the bazar ; but she said not a word that a row took place, that the Parsee received a wound in the head, that there were many persons in the room, etc. If the row took place, why did she not mention it to the magistrate ? The learned counsel said that a crime had been committed, and that he trusted the jury would find both the prisoner guilty.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said there were several points that were unimportant ; and the jury should leave them out of their consideration. His lordship stated the main facts of the case, of which the jury were the judges, and asked them to come to a conclusion. His lordship stated briefly the substance of the evidence of each of the witnesses for the prosecution and the defence. His lordship told the jury to discredit the evidence of two of the witnesses for the defence, who stated that Baya came and asked them if Pestonjee was at home. As to the wound on the first prisoner's head, his lordship remarked that he might have hurt himself by striking his head against the door in trying to run away. The jury must not find that because there were a few discrepancies, the main story for the prosecution was false. Reading the girl's statement, his lordship said that, if they believed that there was the ring of truth in it, they must find the prisoners guilty ; if not, they must acquit them.

The jury, without returning from the box, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

The first prisoner said he had eight children, and had nothing more to say. The second prisoner had nothing to say.

His lordship in passing sentence, said he entirely concurred with the verdict of the jury. In awarding punishment, his lordship thought he must take into consideration the fact, with regard to Pestonjee, that the act was not done, as was often the case in similar cases, under circumstances of great secrecy and privacy ; and with regard to Bayabai, that she was his servant. His lordship sentenced Pestonjee to rigorous imprisonment for two years, and Bayabai for one year.

A DISHONEST CARTMAN.

Mahadeo Fakira, cartman, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a carrier in respect of four bales of yarn. Mr. Allen Daly, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; the prisoner was not defended by counsel.

The facts of the case for the prosecution, as stated by Mr. Daly, were simple. The offence originated in the Alliance Mill. The first witness was a muccadum whose business was to load the carts at the mill, send then to the Victoria Dock, and ship them there. On the 10th October, the prisoner's cart No. 3398 was loaded with four bales of yarn, and the mill with eight other carts. The same afternoon the muccadum found that one of the carts had not arrived at the Dock. The bales in the missing cart were traced by him to a godown at Camateepora. Another witness would state that the cart was an unused one without a number, and that the accused borrowed it. It would further appear that the accused and two others drove the cart with the four bales to the premises of a Mahomedan dyer at Koombharwada, when the accused asked the dyer to dye the yarn and find a purchaser for it. The dyer, suspecting that the goods were not honestly come by, went and fetched a police detective, but when he returned, he found that, although the bales were lying on his premises, the accused had gone away with the cart, which was subsequently traced to a stable at Camateepora. The bullocks which the accused had hired were also traced. The accused could not be found for several days, but was eventually arrested.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Daly briefly summed up the evidence, and his lordship having explained the law and summed up the whole case, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. The prisoner admitted having been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for receiving stolen property in 1887. His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had already been in jail for seven years ; and he was now sentenced to transportation for ten years.

The prisoner, in leaving the dock, tried to kick one of the witnesses called against him, but was held back by the policeman who had him in charge.

The court then adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS' BALL.

FOLLOWING the precedent set by the past and present students of the Grant Medical College, their annual diversion was celebrated, last night, by a dance in the Town Hall, to which four hundred guests were invited. The floor was nicely polished for the occassion, whilst floral decorations adorned the pillars and platform of the hall. Dr. J. C. Lisboa acted as president, and Messrs. F. D. Rodrigues and C. Lorena as honorary secretaries, and were assisted in the management of the dance by a committee, comprising of Messrs. Pereira, D'Souza, Spooner, Rodrigues, Twells, and others. With such indefatigable working members it was a foregone conclusion that their annual festivity would be an unqualified success and it is satisfactory to note that the anticipations were wholly realised. The eastern part of the hall was reserved for supper, whilst a selected orchestra was accommodated on the platform, and did good service. An excellent dance programmes was provided, and with the assistance of Messrs. Britto, Roberts, Pais, and Lorena, who acted as masters of ceremony, the visitors thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Dancing was kept up till the early hours of the morning.

LITTLE Girl (to her mamma) :—"What is a dead letter, please ?" Mamma : One that has been given to your father to post."

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy., Re. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay

DEWAN MANIBHAI AT THE BAI-VEDVAJJAN SABHA.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI, speaking at the sixth anniversary meeting of the Bai-Vedvajjan Sabha, said :—The Sabha was in its seventh year, a period described by one of the eloquent speakers as that for "Munj" (sacred thread ceremony). According to the medical science, of which an eminent representative in the person of Dr. Bhalchandra was present, the seventh year was also the time when nature effected a change in the skin of the animal creation ; anyhow, the time was certainly one for transformation, and it was earnestly hoped that the change would tend to produce better results. We see before us, continued the president, a small band of youths, eager for self-improvement, and working their way even through difficulties. The existence of the Sabha in a healthy condition is indeed the gratifying result of earnest perseverance. Associations like this may well be regarded as recruiting ground or nursery for future leaders of society. As you are aware, Government by their inspecting agencies exact a strict scrutiny or audit of the transactions of their officers ; here our young friends have voluntarily come forward, and submitted to such an ordeal for work or examination, and that is the task, or rather the labour of love, which has brought us together this evening. The spirit of self-help, the members of the Sabha have shown, is commendable. It is this spirit of self-help, coupled with that of self-sacrifice, which is urgently needed for the regeneration of our dear country. The Fergusson College and other private educational institutions in the neighbouring city of Poona are the living manifestations of this noble spirit of self-help and self-sacrifice on the part of their founders, and it might well be said that, with all its intellectual appliances and advanced institutions, this city of material activity and bustle still affords ample field for the exercise of the same virtue for the benefit of the backward portion of our Aryan community. Coming to a review of the work done by the Sabha during the past year, we have every reason to be satisfied with both its quality as well as quantity. The subjects discussed are varied and interesting, and I am glad to see that the all-important question of female education heads the list of the subjects given in the report. It is my firm conviction that the promotion of female education will greatly advance the regeneration of India. Just as is indicated by a Sanskrit saying, "the foot-prints of all passers-by are merged in the foot-prints of an elephant," so many of our social reforms will also be found to be covered by this great problem of female education. Having very briefly given expression to my ideas on the subject, I do not propose to take up your time with any further remarks on it, but will merely content myself by saying that it is high time that practical action were taken to remove this defect from our social organism, and by expressing my earnest hope that efforts in this direction would before long bear fruit. The other subject on the list is what has been styled in the words of "The Bramha Vidya" I am glad to be able to tell you that, though the members had probably in view, and referred to the bravery of India in the good old days, still the spirit of heroism which distinguished our ancestors has not yet been quite extinct. I allude to an instance that occurred only a few years ago in Cutch. A poor Rajput widow's only son received wounds in a border affray, of which he died on the spot. When the sad news was conveyed to the lady, what did she do ? Without speaking a single word, she went to the place where the dead body of her son lay, and examined it to see whether the wounds were in his front, received while fighting face to face, or on the back, while running away for life. When the infliction of wounds disclosed that death resulted in a gallant fight she exclaimed : "My son has gone to heaven." This is in full accord with the words of the ancient Rajputanis to their sons and husbands going to battle, exhorting them to die a brave and noble death in a battle-field rather than save their lives through cowardice. The next subject we notice refers to "Hindu religious customs." A keen observer of several of our customs will scarcely fail to notice that though professedly based on religious principles, they do not satisfy the requirements of sanitation or medical science ; in other words, the essential principles dictated by physical conditions were so blended with a sense of religious duty as to serve more than one purpose, and ensure an unfailing compliance on the part of all concerned. (Here one or two instances were given in illustration of this remark.) I contend that attaching religious efficacy to matters of practical utility would be found to be at the bottom of many a religious custom, and it would be well to bear this fact in mind and think twice before our old customs are given up as absolutely useless. I am far from saying that we should blindly stick to old customs as such ; the world progresses, and it is desirable that we keep pace with the march of civilization. When a law is proposed to be changed, the first question is "Is the necessity for change established," and the burden of proof lies on him who advocates the change. If a change is really required in our customs by all means introduce it, but first be convinced of its necessity. As said by a great statesman, it is of great importance that the constitution of a society and its laws should go hand in hand with the condition of the people. The relation of the two is most intimate, and has been compared to the relation of not only clothes to the body which could be made to fit it at any time, but rather that of the skin to the body which grows with the frame and adapts itself to the peculiarities and even the deformities of the body it covers. All that I advise is caution in changing what may have stood the test of past generations, and may not be incompatible with the present times also. The subject of mental and physical development was not neglected by the Sabha, it having formed a theme for lively discussion. It is desirable that more attention should be paid to the physical development of our rising generation than has hitherto been. A sound mind in a sound body, though a trite saying, is very true and useful. No people who are weak in physique can really form a strong nation. A taste for manly games is growing among our young men, and I regard it as a very hopeful sign. The Ganpat holidays also found a place among the subjects for discussion by the members. I am sure this appeal to the god of wisdom and intelligence was not in vain. I think we may fully congratulate the members of the Sabha on the good work they have done. I may here allude to the story of the principal of a school in England in old days. Whenever he entered the institution, he took off his hat as a mark of respect to the boys. He was once asked why he did so. He answered that for aught he knew there might be a future Prime Minister of England among them. Let us hope that one of you, my young friends, will illustrate the moral of this anecdote by an adequate achievement in life and some day become a member of Parliament, and thus do credit to this nursery ground of the Bai-Vedvajjan Sabha. Our principal business, that of taking a review of the work of the Sabha, is thus over. Our young friends have, however, asked for some suggestions and advice. I respond to the call briefly, as it is getting late. At the outset I think the best I can do is to follow the example of Hillel—a celebrity in Hebrew history,—who when asked by another to teach him the law in one lesson, said : "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." I think this one sentence brings in all that morality and religion can teach us as the very key-note of a noble life. By religion, I do not here refer to any particular form of religion, but to a belief—a firm and conscientious belief—in the existence of the Almighty God and his government of the universe, based on reward and punishment for good and bad actions. As observed by one of the previous able speakers, it is highly desirable that we should try to raise the moral tone of our nation. Here is a sound piece of advice given by a newly-appointed administrator when taking charge of his office : "You will do the greatest service to the State if you will raise, not the roofs of the houses, but the souls of the citizens." If we are to take our proper place in the rank of civilized nations, a high standard of morality must pervade the whole nation. We have a glorious past to look back upon in this respect, where we find noble instances like that of King Harishchandra, for unflinching regard for truth. Another piece of advice which I am tempted to offer to my young friends is to ask them to cultivate their love for their native country, and never fail to recognise their public duty as citizens to promote its interests, in however humble a way they can—I mean the obligation arising from patriotism. Self-interest is doubtless a potent mover of mankind ; by all means try your best to improve your condition, and raise yourself above the level of mediocrity. If individuals improve intellectually, morally as well as materially, the advance of the nation is so far ensured ; for a nation is but a collection of individuals. However, what I refer to here is something more than this. I refer to the obligation which lies on you to do your best, even to undergo self-sacrifices, to ensure the public good,—to promote the common interest of the whole nation. I thus distinguish patriotism from self-interest ; public good, from the private good of individuals. The one may be compared to the annual revolution of the earth round the sun, the motion of which marks a new year, and the other with its diurnal motion or rotation on its own axis, or what is something termed Jack's Diary—"got up in the morning, took meals and slept." This latter marks the routine functions, most essential in themselves, and such as cannot be neglected with impunity—functions, which self-interest dictates us, and which impulse performed as ordinary matters of life. But the noble trait in one's character which raises him above the ordinary level, which distinguishes him from common individuals, is this feeling of patriotism—this response to the call of public duty—his concern for public good, the patriotic feeling, which even suggests self-sacrifice for national good. I would advise my young friends always to hold this high ideal of life before them and thus to prove themselves true ornaments of the nation. It is a patent fact that those trying to promote public good do share with their fellow-brethren the advantages accruing therefrom. The last point to which I would draw your attention has reference to the advantage invariably resulting from steady habits of industry. There is certainly much truth in what has been said by a wise man :

"Industry is Genius."

You may have been blessed with a good intellect or not ; you may or may not be a genius from childhood ; your circumstances may be good or bad—all these are matters beyond your control. But to be strictly industrious and earnestly persevering in industry is a matter which rests with you and can well be managed by everyone of you. Therefore, although you may not have been born a genius, you may succeed in becoming one by industry. I wish this wholesome truth deeply impressed on the minds of all. It is, I fear, getting too late, and at this stage I must leave you, my young friends, to digest what you have heard, and the advice I have offered to you this evening, on three points, viz., high moral tone, patriotism, and persevering industry. More I reserve for a second instalment, lest you suffer from indigestion necessitating help from our friend, Dr. Bhalchandra, who has already done so much for us, this evening, by his kind favour and instructive discourse.

While proposing a vote of thanks to the chair, at the request of the Sabha, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, in a lucid speech, gave a keteh of the career of the Dewan Bahadur and of his deep interest in the cause of education generally and female education particularly.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·007	WNW	6	65·1	48·5	36	...	1·74	+0·09
Agra	30·018	NW	7	75·6	49·4	33	...	0·21	−0·57
Cawnpore	30·015	WNW	6	80·7	51·0	96	...	0·42	...
Allahabad	30·006	W	5	85·1	54·9	37	...	0·75	−0·59
Jhansi	30·03	Calm	3	85·0	55·7	65	...	0·53	−0·35
Jacobabad	30·026	Calm	3	71·4	50·0	77	...	0·20	−0·46
Karachi	29·989	ESE	7	81·2	53·0	60	...	0·13	−0·72
Jeypore	29·981	Variable	4	75·0	47·2	83	...	0·29	−0·56
Ajmere	30·059	NE	3	75·4	52·3	67	...	0·07	−0·81
Deesa	30·038	WNW	6	87·2	54·1	65	...	..	−0·42
Ahmedabad	30·009	WNW	2	87·2	61·1	75	...	..	...
Bhuj	30·014	Calm	8	86·9	59·8	58	...	..	−0·27
Rajkot	30·035	NNW	6	87·9	57·9	87	...	0·03	−0·45
Veraval	30·006	N	7	83·0	62·3	85	...	..	...
Neemuch	30·051	NW	8	81·8	52·8	59	...	0·02	−0·77
Indore	30·034	N	4	86·2	52·1	64	...	0·08	−0·76
Saugor	30·03	W	3	86·9	54·8	79	...	0·39	−1·60
Jubulpore	30·006	NE	3	87·9	53·8	69	...	0·07	−1·57
Hoshangabad	29·916	Calm	2	87·8	54·8	59	..	0·25	−1·25
Khandwa	30·028	SW	6	91·2	57·6	42	..	...	−1·15
Raipur	29·9·0	Calm	3	91·3	60·7	42	..	...	−1·10
Nagpur	29·998	Calm	5	93·8	62·6	37	..	0·16	−1·97
Amraoti	30·012	W	3	92·7	61·8	39	..	...	−1·74
Akola	30·011	SW	5	92·5	56·5	36	..	...	−

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.

CONSOLS advanced 3-8 per cent. in London yesterday, reaching the unprecedentedly high quotations of 108¼; and French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102¾. The market rate of discount on short Indian Bills was reduced 1-8th, say, to one per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 1/8 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent. to 117¼; and 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher, at £62 1/8. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, at 30¾d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 67¼ cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower at 4·87¼ dollars.

Extra allotments of about a lakh of Bills on Bombay were made by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 2 1-32d., which is an advance of 1-16d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment, but the same as has been obtained for extra Bills placed meantimes. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 7-8d.

Gujerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 38½s. per 416lbs., business done, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; Imports 2,000 bales. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 19-32d.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8¼ cents per lb.; but Futures for May were 4 points lower, at 8·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 22,000 bales; the comparison between this season's arrivals and those in the two previous years being now as follows:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts.....	22,000	31,000	24,000
Two days' do.	33,000	54,000	33,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	4,034,000	6,206,000	4,917,000

A considerable business has been done to-day in our local Cotton market by exporters, who are credited with 4,300 bales, consisting of purchases of 1,500 "Fine" Broach, at Rs. 219-20; 800 Dhollera, at Rs. 190; 700 Bengal, Rs. 152-69; 300 Akola, at Rs. 188-95; and 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 188; as well as contracts for new Bhownugger, for May delivery, at Rs. 215 per candy. The Mills have taken only 300 Bengal, at Rs. 148-50; and 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 182 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been steady in tone to-day, with a moderate business reported for shippers' account; but prices in both are all unchanged.

FREIGHTS are dull and lifeless. Quotations, in the absence of fresh business to test them, are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,422 bales.
Wheat	5,299 cwts.
Linseed.....	14,694 ,,
Rapeseed	1,241 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	25,666 ,,
Groundnuts	4,330 ,,
Castorseed	2,500 ,,
Rice	21,172 ,,

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and improved to 1s. 2 1-32d., and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 2 1-8d. throughout the day, a moderate amount of the latter class of Paper having come out late in the day; but for Bank remittance the enquiry has been very limited. Calcutta rates come 1-32d. higher than yesterday; and locally we close firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 2 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 1-8d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	...1·48¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further advanced in value to-day, the market having been steady at 106¼ for Money, and 106 5-16 for Account, at which also rates left off this evening.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day, and, in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip the changes which we make in our list this evening are principally in sellers' favour, an advance of Rs. 30, in Bombay Cotton Mill; of Rs. 25, in Hyderabad; of Rs. 15, in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 10, in David; of Rs. 2½, in Sun; and of Re. 1¼, in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 10, in Oriental; and of Rs. 5, in Manockjee Petit. In Presses Bombay Cotton, are Rs. 6¼ higher; and New Indian, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 50 lower; Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect. Cable Aden, Zanzibar interrupted. Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad. Bhamo route to China right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	2	47 p.m.	...	13
Suez	4	3	5 p.m	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 4th February, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	21	..	1
,, Karachi	..	15	..	1
,, Madras	..	16	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 3.

10 p.m.	74·6

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

6 a.m.	71·1
10 a.m.	76·4
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	80·9

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	20,800	30	23,830
Or per mile of Railway	26	181	.....	207
For previous week of half-year..	2,090	8,000	10	10,010
Total for 2 weeks ...	5,000	28,800	40	33,810
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,590	22,448	31	25,069
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	191	.....	217
Total to corresponding date do.	4,440	38,482	53	42,975

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,239

Ditto to date ..... ,, 9,135

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,

ITS ORIGIN,

ITS DIMENSIONS

AND

ITS MORAL,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G.C.S.I.,

(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),

WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

ON

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROUSSAC—January 26, at Hazaribagh, the wife of W A Roussac, Superintendent, Post Offices, Central Division, Burmah, of a daughter.

VEASEY—January 29, at Kumardubi, Barakar, the wife of H C Veasey, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOYD—McINTYRE—January 30, by the Rev A Ferrier, M A, at the residence of W Lord, Esq, 3, Cossipore, Daniel Douglas Boyd, to Caroline Margrete McIntyre.

DEATHS

GRANT—January 28, at Madras, Mr Willie Grant, Barrister-at-Law, Crown and Public Prosecutor, Madras.

MARTIN—January 15, at Calcutta, Eliza, relict of the late W R Martin, of Kyel Tea Estate, Darjeeling, aged 47 years and 9 months.

MIDDLETON—January 25, at Mahilon Tea Estate, Ranchi, Lewis George Middleton, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1896.

THE two Bills whittling down the Cotton Duties by one-third to meet the views of the Manchester agitators were passed without a division at the adjourned meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on Monday. But they were not passed without protest; of eight members who took part in a discussion which was known to be futile, six spoke against the Bills. Sir James Westland and the Viceroy were, from the hard necessities of the case, obliged to take the other side and endeavour to make the wrong appear less fragrant than it really is. The weight of opinion, the vigour of argument were against the Bills. They have become law because the Supreme Legislative Council must register the decrees sent out by the Secretary of State; who in his turn has to take his orders from the Parliamentary Junta which the Lancashire trade interest sends to the House of Commons to advance their interests. Such a situation would not be tolerated in the smallest self-governing Colony for a day; it would not be possible in India if there was sufficient public spirit to resent it. Months since we indicated the means of forestalling and defeating the agitators, who ever since their success in filling the Parliamentary seats of Lancashire and Cheshire with men pledged to vote solid for the abrogation of the Indian Cotton Duties were openly endeavouring to bring extraneous pressure to bear on the Secretary of State by threatening the very existence of the Ministry. We pointed out that by the confession of Mr. George Whitley, M.P., one of the organizers of the movement, the members for constituencies outside the textile districts were indifferent or even hostile to the movement. The majority of the House of Commons would if left to themselves support the present Government as they supported Sir Henry Fowler in placing Imperial interests above any consideration of a purely sectional nature. But they were taken in detail; plied by interviewers, fed on leaflets wholly misrepresenting the nature and effect of the Indian Cotton Duties, and their good sense surprised by specious arguments put forward with a pertinacity and a confidence in the eventual success worthy of a better cause. We urged that this vigorous propaganda should be met, while there was still time, by some organised effort to enlighten English opinion as to the real facts of the case. Nothing was done. The ever-active and not over-scrupulous gentlemen forming the Indian Cotton Duties Committee, sitting in Manchester with the one object of discrediting and destroying those duties, had it all their own way. The Secretary of State, after a decent show of hesitation and reluctance, capitulated to the agitators—*quorum pars fuit*—and we have the result in the voteless acquiescence in the decree of fate on Monday.

As we have said, the members of the Supreme Legislative Council, though they could not vote according to their conscience, and therefore did not vote at all, had a good deal to say on the subject, the purport of which was placed before our readers by telegraph yesterday. Sir James Westland having explained the details of the recommendations of the Special Committee, which we have already published, and moved that the report be taken into consideration, the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair, rightly dealing with the real purpose of the new legislation, pointed out that the manipulation of the Cotton Duties will not bring about the revival or the development of the Lancashire cotton trade. The depression from which that great and important industry is unhappily suffering, was not caused by the imposition of the Cotton Duties in India a little more than a year ago. It is in part due to over-production, and in part to the competition of other countries, of which India is but one, which with a silver currency can undersell in their own and neighbouring markets the products of mills thousands of miles distant that have to pay their labour and other bills in gold. It was not the Indian Cotton Duties which enabled the Japanese mills last year to place their dyed cloths in the Singapore market, hitherto a Manchester preserve. We shall soon see whether the depressed industry will derive any substantial relief or any relief at all from the present legislation which the spokesman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce patronisingly admits to be an "honest attempt to fulfil the pledges of the late Secretary of State." It must be acknowledged, as Sir Griffith Evans has generously said, that in introducing the legislation in question the Government of India has earnestly endeavoured to secure the best interests of India in so far as that was possible in such difficult circumstances. But that legislation was prescribed not in the interests of India, but in those of the manufacturers of Lancashire. The sequel will probably show that in this business Lancashire has won a Pyrrhic victory. Sir Griffith Evans gave weighty reasons for disapproving of interference with Indian finance on the flimsy grounds alleged. Sir Alexander Mackenzie was equally plain spoken in expressing his doubts as to the wisdom of such measures. He complained of the favouritism shown to one branch of the tariff, while others with at least equal claims to consideration are ignored. It cannot be denied that the tariff now bristles with anomalies, which render utterly vain the hope expressed by the Viceroy that the present legislation may be regarded as having a reasonable chance of finality.

Sir James Westland has been perfectly honest throughout this unfortunate business. He has never pretended that he approves of a policy, which violates every principle of sound finance, to give exceptional advantages to one section of contributories. But he made a good debatery defence of certain much-criticised features of the measure which the Government was directed to introduce, and the Council obliged to pass. He did not deny the correctness of the representation that the change now effected reduces the taxation of Manchester goods by 37 per cent., while increasing that of Indian goods by 300 per cent. But he professed to consider the argument from percentages in such matters as specious and misleading, for the real payee is a third party, the Indian consumer, to whom it is a matter of indifference whether he pays the duty on one description of goods or another. We should like to hear what Manchester would say to that contention if it were used to reconcile her to an increase of 300 per cent. on Lancashire goods, while 37 per cent. were taken off Indian goods. The Finance Minister who ventured on such an experiment in Manchester, might thank his stars if he were not denounced as something far more than a sophist, which Sir James certainly is not. He is quite right in saying that the consumer is the man who ultimately pays the duty or the excise laid on the articles he purchases. But it certainly makes a considerable difference to the producer whether the duty on the goods he manufactures be raised three hundred per cent. or lowered thirty-seven. The Indian millowner justly complains, he has even a right to be angry, when his goods have to pay a far heavier, and his foreign rivals a considerably lighter import duty. The Minister in charge of the Bills was more successful in meeting the objection that the fine goods, the duty on which is reduced, are used only by the rich, and the coarse goods, now for the first time taxed, are exclusively used by the poor. He maintains that this line of cleavage between rich and poor exists in theory rather than in fact, and that the middle class, who are the largest consumers, use both fine cloth and coarse. This is no doubt correct enough so far as it goes; but there can be no question that the poor use only coarse cloth for necessary raiment, and that by the changes of incidence just made the poor man, who has been hitherto exempt, has now to pay the duty of 3½ per cent. on his own clothing and on that of his family. The argument that it is the clear duty of the Government of India to obey an arbitrary mandate from the Secretary of State—So I will, So I order—because it is not an independent Government, like that of the United States, is much more open to criticism. It is perfectly true that India is one of the dependencies of a vast Empire, the portions of which are bound together by innumerable ties. But it does not follow that it is therefore right to subordinate the financial and industrial interests of this country to the behests of Lancashire transmitted through a Secretary of State, who is himself the representative in Parliament of a textile district. Canada, South Africa, and the Australian Colonies form part of the Empire. Would Mr. Chamberlain assume the responsibility of ordering the Government of any of these dependencies to change their tariff at the bidding of Manchester? We trow not. Why then should the Government of India tamely accept a subordinate position which would try the patience of the smallest colonial administration? The Viceroy, we regret to see, spoke in the same mistaken sense. His Excellency expressed entire concurrence in what the Finance Minister said of the nature of the responsibilities of India towards the rest of the Empire. It would be more to the purpose to claim that there should be reciprocity in such matters. The best interests of this country should not be sacrificed to placate a powerful interest at Home which has the means, which India has not, of bringing Parliamentary pressure to bear on weak-kneed Ministers. Will anyone venture to predict that this is the last occasion on which the same pressure will be applied for similar ends?

THE introduction of the incandescent gas burner has tended to retard the progress of electricity for illuminating purposes, and electrical engineers profess themselves by no means displeased at the fact. For the tendency was towards the rapid adoption of electric lighting—more rapid than the development of the local ability to manage it. Yet we find that, although the adoption of electricity has been retarded, the past year saw many noticeable developments. The latest Board of Trade Returns show the result of electric lighting by twenty municipal bodies. Some of these results have been highly gratifying, while in no single case has any serious loss been incurred even on the first year's working. There are only two cases in which there has been any loss at all; one in Burton and the other in Kingston. Burton has expended a capital of 27,000*l.*, and has made a loss of 337*l.* Kingston has expended 16,000*l.*, and has lost 587*l.* But in these the result of the second year's working, it is confidently expected, will be satisfactory gain. Blackpool, Bristol, Burnley, Dublin, Huddersfield, Hull, Manchester, and Oldham have all made a profit on the first year's working of the electric light. Hanley, on a capital outlay of 21,645*l.*, was able to show a profit of 659*l.* on the first six months' working; and Portsmouth, for a somewhat irregular working for about the same period of time, was able to show a profit of 1,515*l.* Among these initial successes Edinburgh presents one of the latest and one of the most striking. The new works were opened there last April, and at the end of the first working year they confidently expect to pay all charges and to find themselves with a profit of between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* Glasgow made a profit of more than seven per cent. on its outlay; Manchester eleven and a-half per cent., while St. Pancras in its second year reported over six thousand pounds profit. Towns, however, which had already a large aggregate of loans for public works hesitated at embarking further capital when the incandescent burner made its appearance, and municipalities which had obtained powers to provide electric lighting have in some cases decided to wait. Electrical engineers, however, tell us that the incandescent gas light has not come to stay. No doubt they are prejudiced, but they hold that the check to electric lighting can but prove beneficial. "Wherever the electric light has resulted in financial loss it has been the result of inability to procure the services of well qualified electrical engineers." Young and inexperienced men have been entrusted with the work, and disaster was thus ensured. But a generation of clever well trained electrical engineers is springing up who will be able to remedy the defective work of their predecessors, and the time is not far distant when the final struggle between electricity and incandescent gas lighting will come, and electricians are confident that they will win. Wherever the electric light has been properly managed at home financial gain has followed. Bombay, like numerous towns in England, has paused, and is probably only temporising with the incandescent light while other more pressing public works require attention. The incandescent light has many defects and undoubtedly calls for more careful attention than the average native will bestow upon it. Patents are expiring, experience is growing, says the Chief Electrical Engineer of the General Post Office in London, manufacture is improving, and he ventures to predict that the time is near at hand in which electricity will triumph over every other illuminant.

THE report on the administration of the Bombay Salt and Continental Customs Department for the past year is summarised in a Government resolution, dated January 3rd, but issued exactly a month later. It is one of the most notable features of Government resolutions that they are never published in time. This, however, by the way. The 1894-95 salt season was generally favourable for manufacture throughout the Presidency; the number of works was increased, and the works at Sanikatta were re-opened with improved arrangements for storage. Indeed, at the Runn works the quantity of salt manufactured and brought to account was, with the exception of one year, the longest on record by four lakhs of maunds. The most marked improvement was, however, in the Konkan works, where the previous years's figures were improved on by thirty-five per cent. At Kharaghoda, it is shown, experiments were continued for the purpose of discovering fresh sources of supply, and resulted in a substantial addition to the known brine-yielding area, while the whole of the ground was surveyed and demarcated with a view to the elaboration of a scheme for the systematic development of the works. The Imperial Revenue under Salt increased by close upon eighteen lakhs on the year, a fact which is attributed to the growth of the issues of and all from works in the Bombay Presidency, to larger imports from Goa, and also to some extent to an increase in the duty recovered under the credit bond system on salt issued in the previous year. Meanwhile charges were the same, and the expense of working unaltered. People grew more honest, too, for the reported offences against the Salt Act were fewer in number, whether as regards trivial thefts or the smuggling of foreign salt across the frontier. Smuggling from Goa to Savantwady continues prevalent, and the necessity for greater strictness on the part of the political authorities is pointed out by the Governor in Council.

THE Southern Mahratta Railway stands first among lines in the list of railway accidents to cattle reported in the new quarterly returns published in the *Gazette of India*. The first quarter of 1895 is dealt with, and in it next to the Southern Mahratta line comes the South Indian Railway, followed by the North-Western, the East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, the Madras, Rajputana-Malwa, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways. In proportion to the train-mileage run the Jorhat line had the greatest number of accidents, the Great Indian Peninsula the least. Whilst the former has an accident in every 3,357 train-miles, the latter had but one in every 143,709, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line one in every 79,406. On all lines a hundred and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE PRISONERS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that King Prempah and the other Ashantee prisoners have embarked at Cape Coast Castle for Elmina.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The *Times*, in a telegram from its Berlin correspondent, states that the Emperor William's action in regard to the Transvaal is the natural outcome of a policy pursued for years past to secure the development of South Africa on low German lines under his own influence to render the Transvaal economically independent of the Cape Government.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived in London from the Cape.

RESCRIPT OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, FEB. 4.

The Emperor William has issued a rescript, thanking the Germans throughout the world for their greetings on the occasion of his birthday, and expressing his gratification at their increasing readiness to co-operate with his efforts to promote their welfare.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, FEB. 4.

Advices from Abyssinia state that King Menelik has released the Italian officers he had detained as prisoners.

MANCHESTER AND INDIA.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Mr. Holland, speaking at the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, admitted that the new Bill of Sir James Westland's was an honest attempt on the part of the Government to fulfil Mr. Fowler's pledges made to the Commons in February, 1894. One of the advantages of the Bill he said, was that the Customs and Excise moved on parallel lines.

HEAVY FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

Advices from Queensland state that heavy floods have occurred there, in which twenty people were drowned.

Fifty miles of railway have been submerged.

THE CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, FEB. 3.

The Chamber of Deputies have passed without a division the Pekin Convention of June, 1895.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 3 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council, on Thursday, Sir Alexander Miller will move that Rai Bahadur P. Anant Charlu be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners Act.

Sir Alexander will also move for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

The Hon. Mr. Mohini Mohan Roy will ask some questions as to the rumoured proposal to transfer the Chittagong Division to the Province of Bengal.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Select Committee on the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill met yesterday to arrange for the presentation of the preliminary report to the Council. The Bill, according to present plans, will be proceeded with, on Thursday, the 13th instant, instead of on the 20th, as previously arranged.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY ACT.

The Indian Railway Act 1890 is to be amended and re-drafted immediately in accordance with the recent orders of the Secretary of State.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL SEIZURE OF GOODS BY THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Judgment was delivered, to-day, in the case in which Mr. N. Papanikata sued the Collector of Customs and the Secretary of State for rupees two lakhs as damages for the alleged wrongful seizure and conversion of a quantity of "hashish," a preparation of hemp of great value made in Greece. The "hashish" was brought to Calcutta, it was alleged, for transhipment to Massowah, but it was seized by the Collector of Customs and detained pending certain enquiries. The goods were eventually detained for five months, when they were of little value owing to their perishable nature. The proceedings have occupied several days, and this morning the Hon. Mr. Justice Sale dismissed the suit with costs.

EXTRAORDINARY ILL-TREATMENT BY A BAND OF DACOITS.

RANGOON, FEB. 4.

A Burman, named Ywathugyi, died in the General Hospital, to-day, from injuries received from a band of dacoits in the Hanthawaddy District. The band seized him, bound him, and, having lit a pile of straw under him, decamped.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta day before yesterday evening.

City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, FEB. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Danera left here day before yesterday evening.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	108¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8
Bar Silver	30½

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 17.

THE question of the abolition or modification of the Indian Cotton import duties has been again brought prominently before the public mind by the publication in the *Times* of the chief points of the representations that have been addressed to the Government of India by the Bombay Millowners' Association and Bengal Chamber of Commerce in reply to the case for Lancashire, and still more by the references made to the subject by Mr. Balfour in addressing his East Manchester constituents on Wednesday. Mr. Balfour said the Secretary of State for India, who had always taken the deepest interest in the question, informed him that the Indian Government were in the way of loyally carrying out the only policy which, he believed, would be satisfactory in the long run both to Britain and to India, the policy, namely, that as between these two countries there should be no protection either on one side or the other. It was, he said, a misfortune for this country, for India, and for other parts of the world that the British public were so slow to follow the teachings of economic science, and to throw themselves heartily into a policy of international agreement on monetary subjects. Sir William Houldsworth was too hasty in concluding from Mr. Balfour's remarks that the Indian Government had decided to remove the cotton import duties altogether. In replying to a vote of thanks Mr. Balfour said:—"Sir William Houldsworth, perhaps gave you the impression, as he did me, that he regarded my speech as implying that the Indian Government saw their way to a total abolition of the cotton duties. This, I regret to say, is for financial reasons not at present possible. India must have money, and there is no other way to raise it than by a duty. What I said was that the Indian Government were resolved that the duty should be so arranged that no protection of any sort or description, open or covert, should be given to the Indian manufacturer at the cost of his Lancashire brother. Free Trade is what we aim at, Free Trade we believe we shall attain, if Free Trade be attained I do not anticipate that the relatively small duty which I hope will be necessary will inflict any serious burden upon the staple manufacture of Lancashire." In reference to this remark a leading organ of Lancashire opinion says there will be a certain revulsion of feeling in Lancashire when the limitations to Mr. Balfours, promise are understood. But the full admission of the justice of Lancashire's contention that the duties have hitherto been protective is someting, and after this speech the "return to normal fiscal relations between India and England cannot, be long delayed." Of course the opposition papers have made the most of this incident as a proof of the inconsistencies of her Majesty's Minister. The *Daily News* points out that Mr. Balfour's promise that the duties should not be protective is only a repetition of an assurance given by Sir Henry Fowler in the debate on Lord James' motion twelve months ago. "It was after Sir Henry Fowler had promised to eliminate every element of Protection which could be proved to exist in the duties" remarks the opposition organ "that Lord George spoke, and voted against them. Having accepted the office of Secretary of State for India, he tried to win a seat for a political friend in Lancashire on the ground that his appointment was a pledge for repeal. Now of course it is quite impossible. Things have changed. The election is over. The financial condition of India indeed is no worse. On the contrary, it is rather more favourable. But Lord George has come to his senses, better late than never. While we are unable to feel much sympathy with the protests of Lancashire against a duty which she does not pay, we cannot deny that Lancashire has been grossly deceived, and Mr. Balfour's disingenuous language last night added insult to injury." With iess justice the same paper complains that in this connection Mr. Balfour should have dragged in his "private and personal opinion" that there ought to be an "international agreement on monetary subjects." The people of this country according to the *Daily News* want no such agreement. They have the best system of currency in the world, and they mean to keep it. Mr. Balfour meant Bimetallism, and he might as well have said so. The official head of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's master, as Mr. Balfour is, cannot afford to indulge in private and personal doctrines of finance. The paper believes that to tamper with the currency is to destroy commerce, and fears Mr. Balfour's language may seriously mislead financial authorities abroad.

The question of the duties looms large in the 75th annual report of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The report states that the course pursued by the Board upon that important question had been in harmony with that observed during 1894. In March of that year, when reports were current of an intention to reimpose the duties on imported cotton yarns and goods, the Board at once held a special meeting, and adopted a resolution strongly deprecating this policy on the ground that it would aggravate the difficulties of British trade with India, and that it would, in view of the principle of free trade, be ultimately as disastrous to the economic interests of the Indian people as it would be unjust to the industries of this country. Copies of the resolution were forwarded to the principal members of the Government, as well as to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour. The Secretary of State for India replied that no proposals for the reimposition of the duties were before him. The report detailed the steps taken subsequently by the Chamber in connection with the matter, and quoted the statement of Mr. Fowler in the House of Commons, that any protective injustice that might exist should be removed:—"Relying upon this promise," continues the report "and upon its reiteration by the present Secretary of State—Lord George Hamilton,—the Board has awaited the remedial measure which, after consultation with the Government in India, the Secretary of State is pledged to adopt in order to remove the protective character of the existing arrangement, evidence of which has been placed before him by the Chamber and by other representatives of the British cotton industry. The Chamber was invited to join a deputation on the subject of the duties which waited upon the Secretary of State on December 11, 1895. Seeing, however, that no reply had been received from the Government of India to the representations as to the protective character of the existing arrangement, that Lord George Hamilton had declared his inability to add anything to previous declarations until that reply had been made, and that no practical result was likely to be attained, the Board decided not to avail itself of the opportunity of merely repeating previous statements. Great and not unnatural dissatisfaction is expressed throughout the mercantile and manufacturing community because of the long delay which has occurred in the announcement of the corrective measure, and which may, no doubt, be partly attributed to the recent change of Government. As soon as the proposed amendment of the Tariff Act is made known, the Board will lose no time in carefully studying its provisions with a view to forming an opinion as to its sufficiency. It must, however, be obvious to the Government that at the earliest possible moment, whenever the state of Indian finance will warrant it, nothing short of the complete removal of the import and the excise duty will be considered satisfactory by the Chamber."

Alluding to the suggestions of the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce as to the *modus operandi* of the revision of duties which we are all now expecting, the *Manchester Guardian* which seems to be kept well informed as to what is going on at the India Office, believes it is quite possible that Sir James Westland may have come to the conclusion that such modifications would not be workable. In the first place, asks the Lancashire organ, how are the Indian Customs officials to distinguish in all cases with certainty between imported yarns and goods below 20's and above 20's? A plentiful crop of disputes and harassing delays seems to be promised by such an arrangement, and probably, while the cost of collection would be increased, the gross yield from the impost would be seriously diminished. The difficulty of adjusting an Excise to be collected on all cloths made from imported yarns or from Indian yarns over 20's in India itself also seems not unlikely to prove insurmountable. How are the yarns to be traced to their destinations, and how is the additional excise to be collected? Then there is the question of importations into the Native States and of manufacturing there. But the paper in question considers that the very recommendations imply the admission that the duties as at present imposed are protective, and the Imperial Government is pledged to remove any protective incidence. In spite of Mr. Balfour's statement it is still hoped in Lancashire that Sir James Westland may succeed in devising some method of making both ends meet without the duties, should the expected surplus not in itself be sufficient to provide for their abolition. Another suggestion is that the duties on imported cloths may be reduced to the *ad valorem* equivalent of 5 per cent. on the mere value of the yarn used in their production. But this would not meet the difficulty with regard to the taxation or non-taxation of counts below 20s. Alluding to the argument of the Calcutta Chamber and the Bombay Millowners that the falling off in the exports of cotton goods to India last year was a necessary consequence of excessive exports there in 1894, and was in no way due to the duties, the Manchester paper says it will not stand examination. To some extent the large imports of 1894 merely filled the gap caused by the strike period of the previous year, and they were also largely induced by a desire to escape the import duties which were then in prospect. But in the ordinary course of things they ought long since to have been absorbed, and with a prospect of higher prices for raw cotton a new expansion ought to have been witnessed last year. As for the increase in Lancashire exports to China and Japan, it only makes the sluggishness of the Indian markets the more conspicuous.

The improved position in the political world has been reflected in the Stock Exchange this week. There was a general rise in stocks, and it is evident that in the opinion of the City—which, though not always intelligent, is sensitive—there is no danger of immediate complications. The rise extended to American stock, and the expectation seems now to be that the American Government will get out of its financial difficulties. The rise in the home railway stocks was considerable, and even the wholesale arrests at Johannesburg have not retarded the improvement in South African stocks, though in most of these the increase is fractional. All the indications are that if existing international difficulties are settled a period of active speculation will set in

The opinion that the new American bond issue will now be subscribed in full has, says the *Times* New York correspondent, become general among bankers. The *World* publishes a list of subscriptions exceeding a hundred millions, and suggests that they will ultimately reach a thousand millions. These sanguine statements and estimates are received by business men generally with scepticism. The announced subscriptions are in the nature of good intentions not yet legally binding. Actual bids cannot be opened before February, and few, if any, have been made. The attacks on Mr. Morgan and the Morgan Syndicate cannot be justified. The Syndicate is said to be smashed because the Chemical Bank and the New York Life Insurance Company have withdrawn. Mr. Morgan, who ought to know, says it is intact, and will not disolve while a probability of its being useful remains. It is not yet certain that the amount required to pay for the bonds can be had without recourse to Mr. Morgan and his Syndicate, unless by serious contraction of the currency, or that during the interval the gold reserve can otherwise be kept above panic point. Nothing, in fact, has yet occurred which proves the Syndicate unnecessary. It is not yet known what price the Treasury will get for United States bonds, nor exactly where gold to pay for them will come from. The essential fact is that in one way or another the full amount of the loan will be taken. That and the better political news from London and Washington have improved the tone of Wall Street, where prices advanced. Gold has arrived from Europe since Friday to the amount of 4,550,000 dollars, of which 1,500,000 dollars came from France. A premium of 1 per cent. is still paid both for gold and legal tenders. The latter fact is perhaps without precedent, but explicable, if it be assumed that legal tenders are wanted as a means of withdrawing gold from the Treasury, whether to hoard or to use presently in payment for bonds. The *New York Record* and *Guide* says:—"Congress has again displayed its ignorance in the measures it has proposed for the relief of the financial situation. Neither the Revenue Bill nor the Bond Bill finds approval in financial or trading circles. The first will disturb trade even if it does produce more revenue, and the second is only another way of perpetuating the evils which threaten the Treasury with bankruptcy from time to time. They are only two more examples of what the cowboy can do with difficult and delicate subjects. It is said that if these measures reach the President they will be vetoed. Wall Street is, therefore, looking for another issue of bonds to make good the Treasury gold reserve. While the business community will be glad of the temporary relief occasioned, it will not forget that it is temporary, or that so long as Congress is so obstinate in its refusal to apply the proper remedy, it is only a matter of time when the Treasury will be as badly off again as ever.

Apparently on its own initiative, the Bank of England has enlarged the net of the tax-gatherer. A class of cheques known as 'transfer cheques' has hitherto passed between banker and banker, in liquidation of their balances against each other, without a penny stamp. The form is an order on the bank of England to 'transfer' so much from the account of the paying to that of the receiving banker in the Bank's books. Ever since the stealing of a Bank of Scotland messenger's portfolio containing a large amount in bank notes the habit has taken root of liquidating all but the very small claims of Bank on bank by these transfer cheques on the Bank of England. On Saturday last the Bank issued a circular, giving it as its opinion that 'about these transfer cheques the Commissioners (of Inland Revenue) would not hesitate to express a strong opinion'—that they should bear a penny stamp, of course; and the Bank, accordingly, intimates that the said stamp must be affixed in future. Its views are probably equitable, if not according to law, and their enforcement will at any rate add some thousands per annum to the stamp revenue, unless bankers revert to the custom of settling accounts with each other by bank notes. But has the Court of Directors any power in this way to augment the national income at will? Some of the Banks are ignoring its order now. Will they not all do it to-morrow, or next week, unless Somerset House speaks?'

THE NECESSITIES OF BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Don't you think it high time that some stringent measures be adopted to protect human life from a watery grave? Bandora is a famous place for blind wells, and notwithstanding the fact that people have accidentally tumbled in on dark nights and lost their lives, no steps have yet been taken to root out the evil. Our Civic Fathers, good rosy souls, and the authorities that be merely shrug their shoulders and give vent to some peculiarities: "Poor fellow"—"another star gone wrong." Only last night, another sad case occurred. Why, in the name of commonsense, cannot a dwarf wall be raised round the well. Perhaps it would be expensive! If the proprietor refuse, then have the well filled up. A few actions in a Criminal Court will brighten up the aspect of affairs. It is a pity a few more Englishmen are not on the Board.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Feb. 4. EXOTIC.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THIS popular troupe arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Cawnpore, and will give their grand opening performance to-morrow night in the spacious tent, the erection of which is being proceeded with on the maidan, opposite the Municipal Hall. Mr. Harmston's circus and menagerie are too well-known to the public of Bombay to require special recommendation. The plans can be seen at Messrs. Mitchell and Co., where the seats could be booked and reserved.

THERE are but two European potentates who contrive to get along in the world without changing their residence—the Pope of Rome and the Sultan of Turkey. The Pope has remained within the precincts of the Vatican since the triple tiara was placed upon his head, and the Sultan has never left Constantinople since he ascended the throne, under tragic circumstances, nineteen years ago.

THE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE annual two days' regatta of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club commenced yesterday, and will be continued on Thursday. The races were successfully carried out under the direction of a committee, of which Captain John Hext, R.N., was commodore, and Mr. H. W. Uloth, rear-commodore. In the absence from the pilot schooner of other members of the committee, Captain Kenneth Macaulay had to combine the duties of judge and starter. Mr. Boileau, Commander W. Chandler, Captain W. F. Potts, and Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth were on the committee, but as the two latter gentlemen were taking an active part in the races, their services were not available, and Captain Macaulay had to work almost single-handed. The first day's cards comprised a cruiser race, seven sailing matches, a rowing race, and a number of aquatic sports at the Apollo Bunder. The judging was, as usual, performed on the No. 1 Pilot Schooner, moored off the Apollo Bunder. Comparatively little can be seen from there, however, of what goes on, and it is difficult to understand why the practice formerly adopted of witnessing the races from one of Shepherd's boats has been abandoned. The course for sailing vessels was six miles in length. The starting point was off the Club House round a boat with R flag in direction of Gull Island, keeping it on the starboard side, thence round a boat with R flag moored to the south of Sunk Rock Light House, keeping it on the starboard side, past the Dolphin Light, keeping it on the port side, and past the winning post between the flagship and Club House. When having to go round a second time, the flagship to be kept on the starboard side. Owing to some misunderstanding the mark boat moved from its proper place, but not sufficiently to alter the distance to any extent worth noticing. The day was very favourable for racing, the wind being W. N. W., with moderate breeze, and as a result the times were very satisfactory. Towards evening, however, the breeze lessened, and the lateen yachts, started at 2-30, in consequence travelled so slowly that it was quite dark before the race was concluded. The various events were witnessed by very few people until after five o'clock, when a good number of members of the club and their lady friends assembled on the balconies to see the racing and the Bunder head was lined with a crowd of spectators.

1ST CRUISER RACE.—For all yachts which do not, or do not care to enter, for No. 5 or 7. Time allowance Yacht Racing Association. Entrance Rs. 15. 1st Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 300, 2nd Prize Rs. 100. Four boats to start or no 2nd prize. To start at 12-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

Yacht's Name.	Rig.	Entered by.	Distinguishing Flag.
Red Rose	Double Lugger	Capt John Hext	Blue with Star of India centre
Senta	Lugger	E S Luard, Esq	Blue with a wide stripe of white, and a narrow one of red down the middle
Mannikin	Cutter	Capt S J Chamier.	Blue with yellow gun
Isca	Cutter	Capt W F Potts	White with St Andrew's red cross

Time allowance.

	Red Rose.		Senta.		Mannikin.	
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.
Isca allows	13	39	11	44	11	35
Mannikin "	2	04	..	09	...	...
Senta "	1	55	...	...	...	...

The light wind suited Isca, which accomplished the first round in five minutes less than two hours. The Red Rose, however, kept well abreast of her, and was only two minutes later in rounding the pilot boat. There was about the same distance between Red Rose and Mannikin, Senta being seven minutes behind the latter. The second round was also very close, there being only nineteen minutes, difference between Isca, which came in at four o'clock, and Senta the last boat. The Red Rose came in at 4h. 6m., and the Mannikin at 4h. 12m. The time allowance, however, gave Red Rose the advantage, and the race resulted as follows:—

1 Red Rose
2 Isca
3 Mannikin
4 Senta

2ND SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Jolly Boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs. 20, 2nd Prize Rs. 15, 3rd Prize Rs. 10. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 12-45 p.m. Once round the course.

	No.	Tons.		
Dasfagiri	5091	2	129-100	Shaik Mahomed...Flag T
Gunga	5517	2	129-130	Mahomed Cassum..White and red vertical
Luximi	2367	3	3-4	Goolam Hoosain..Flag D
Bhowance	4926	3	3-4	Jamoodin .....Flag G
Hindustan	4263	3	1-4	Abdool Rayman...Flag B
Rahamani	4439	3	1-3	Abdool Gafoor....Square flag, blue & white, and red horizontal

This was a well contested race, so far as the first two or three boats were concerned, but the others were nowhere. The Gunga and the Dasfagiri, which have taken first and second honours in the race now for years in succession, still kept their relative positions, the times being as under:—

1 Gunga, 2h 48m
2 Dasfagiri, 2h 49m
3 Bhowance, 2h 50m

3RD SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Karachi Boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize Rs. 30, 2nd Prize Rs. 20, 3rd Prize Rs. 10. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 1 p.m. Once round the course.

	No.	Tons.		
Parbati	1038	...	Abdul Goli.	
Futtay Khare	2283	9½	Joosub Vissu	Pennant F
Futtay Salamat	2311	7½	Hasan Moya	Flag M
Futtay Salamat	2385	9½	Bhoo Kumbla	Flag S
Sugar Prasad	2331	5½	Sulliman Peer Mahomed	Flag Q
Futtay Salamat	2428	8½	Ahmed Shah	Green pennant

The boats got away in good time, and the crews worked very vigorously to carry off the honours of the day. The race was not, however, a very exciting one, as the victory of the Parbati was a foregone conclusion. The result was as under:—

	Time
Parbati	2h 51m
Futtay Khare	2h 57m

4TH SAILING RACE.—For man-o-war and bona-fide ships' boats of any rig or size. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize Rs. 75, 2nd Prize Rs. 50, 3rd Prize Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 1-15 p.m. Once round the course.

H M S Magdala's Galley	Lt W O Oliver ... White ensign
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Lt W O Oliver ... White flag with M
H M S Plassy's Boat	Comdr W H Taylor. White P on a blue ground
H M S Pigeon's Cutter	Comdr M J Cartwright ... A blue P on a white ground
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Lt R A Nugent ... Blue flag with a white A
P & O s s Khedive's Life Boat	Comdr C L Daniel. A blue pennant
Bombay Dockyard Cutter "Mabel"	A Monk, Esq ... White burgee with red diamond
R I M S Clive's Cutter	Lt R R C Vernon... Red and yellow vertical
H M S Brisk's Galley	Comdr F St G Rich. Yellow & blue triangle
R I M S Canning's Life Boat	Comdr W Mitchell. White in centre, Star of India on red ground

This was an interesting event, some good seamanship being displayed by the well-trained crews. It was a very narrow thing between the Plassey's boat and the Abyssinia's cutter, but the former secured the well-merited honour. The result was as under:—

	H.	M.
1 H M S Plassey's Boat	3	2
2 H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	3	3
3 P & O s s Khedive's life Boat	3	6
4 R I M S Clive's Cutter	3	13
5 H M S Pigeon's Cutter	3	13 1-5
6 Dockyard Cutter Mabel	3	30

5TH SAILING RACE.—For Club yachts over 24 feet and under 30 feet linear rating. Time allowance for rating. Entrance Rs. 15. 1st Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 350, 2nd Prize Rs. 100. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 1-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

Janetta	Lugger ... Lt R St J Gillispie ... Crossed pick and shovel in black on white
Eileen	Lug ... Surg-Major H W Boyd ... Red with white star
Kismet	Lug Sloop ... W P Symonds, Esq. Blue with red chevron
Melody	Lugger ... J B K Macbeth, Esq. White with blue M

Time allowance.

	Eileen.		Janetta.		Melody.	
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.
Kismet allows	14	02	3	06	0	31
Melody "	13	31	2	35	...	...
Janetta "	10	55	..	...	...	...

This was undoubtedly the race of the day. The Melody soon assumed the lead, and maintained it to the end so well, that, although she was heavily handicapped, she was able to beat the competitors, to whom she had given time. Mr. Macbeth handled his yacht very skilfully, and is to be congratulated upon possessing such a neat little craft. She finished the first round at two minutes to three, the Kismet following four minutes later, the Janetta at 3h. 4m. and the Eileen at 3h. 11m. Exactly the same order was observed on the completion of the second round, the respective figures being 4h. 26m., 4h. 29 1-5m., 4h. 37m., and 4h. 49m. Melody thus won the race in good style by rather more than three minutes, Kismet took second place, and her handicap allowance gave Janetta the third place, although Eileen came in twelve minutes earlier.

6TH HANDICAP SAILING RACE.—For yachts coming under Rule XXXIV. and Club yachts not qualified to sail in Club races. Time allowance for rating. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 100. To start at 1-45 p.m. Twice round the course.

There being only one entry (Commander Bean's cutter Violet), no race took place.

7TH—A SEALED HANDICAP SAILING RACE.—For all Lateen rigged Club yachts of any rating. Entrance Rs. 15. 1st Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 300, 2nd Prize Rs. 100. Three yachts to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 2-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

Cinderella	Lateen	James Moore, Esq.	Red, yellow, & blue cross
Princess	Lateen	F A Little, Esq.	Blue with yellow cross
Ianthe	Lateen	L Rivett Carnac, Esq.	Blue burgee red and white cross

Handicap.

	Ianthe	Princess
Cinderella allows	1	30

This race being a sealed handicap was vigorously undertaken, but it was apparent from the first that Cinderella would be able to make up the half-hour allowance that she gave the Princess. Owing to the breeze dropping, the time was very poor, and it was 6h. 9m. before Cinderella finished a twelve-mile race, commenced at 2-30, her rivals being considerably behind her. The result of this race had to be awaited until nearly seven o'clock, long after all the other races had been finished. It would, we think, be better if the lateen race was started in the morning, so as to obviate the necessity for the officials and others concerned to remain on board the schooner when all the other races are finished.

8TH ROWING RACE.—For four-oared out rigged boats or skiffs, 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—A cup valued Rs. 200. For boats belonging to recognized Club Clubs. Two boats to start or no race. To start at 5 p.m.

Mr Stephen's Boat.

	Stone
Bow V E Booth	10'0
2 Wm Beaumont	10'13
3 A Stephen	13'8
Stroke A H Brown	11'10
Box H E John	8'10

Mr Pollard's Boat.

	Stone
Bow W A Haig Brown	10'6
2 C D Frost	11'0
3 A G B Young	10'8
Stroke J Pollard	12'8
Box R M Watson Smyth	8'9

The course was from the Ballard Pier to a point opposite the Pilot Schooner, and the event was watched with all the more interest by the spectators on shore, since they were able to see very little indeed of the sailing races. Mr. Stephen's crew won a very exciting contest by three-quarters of a length, but will have to meet other competitors on Thursday before being adjudged the winners, as this was only the first part of the race.

Some acquatic sports came off near the Apollo Bunder head during the afternoon, the programme including some amusing contests for Natives, such as water polo, duck hunting, and walking the greasy pole.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY

IN pursuance of the resolution of the meeting of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, held on the 2nd instant, the following telegram was sent the next day by H. H. Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, to the Private Secretary of her Majesty the Queen-Empress:—

"That the Mahomedan community of Bombay has learnt with deepest regret the afflicting news of the untimely death of his Royal Highness the Prince Henry of Battenberg, and sends its sincerest condolence to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Princess Beatrice, and the Royal Family."

The following reply was received the same evening by H. H. Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, from the Private Secretary of her Majesty the Queen-Empress:—

"The Queen-Empress thanks the Mahomedan community of Bombay for their kind sympathy in this moment of deep sorrow."

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 1.

JEWBA RANES, who has been posting his men round about Ponda, had an encounter with Government troops at Siroda, in which some soldiers of the latter were killed and wounded, but the number has not been ascertained. The Government sent at once the available forces to Ponda with artillery and mules, and it is reported they are encamped on the bridge of Candrapar. For want of sufficient men to do garrison duty in the city some sailors of the gunboat Rio da Lima have been called into service. The rebels entered the village of Peraim, and carried away some sixteen pigs, which the celebrated Dotu Narcornim had taken from them. It has been found out that the troops garrisoning Sanquelim and Bicholim are numerically weak, and in consequence both the provinces are reinforced by Cavalry and Artillery. It was reported that the house of Apa Ranes of Manlinquem was burned down by the revolters. A force under an officer was sent to the place, and it was found that the report was false. Apa Ranes, who is the captain of the newly-formed company, would not dare to go to the rescue of his native village, where the revolters had made their appearance. When the company was formed, at a cost of some nine thousand rupees are spent, it was intended to pursue the revolters, and put a stop to their pillaging excursions, but they quietly retire before the enemy, and are not likely to meet them in a combat. It is stated that Government have hit upon a plan to do away with the jungle at Redigant, and to carry out the idea the cutting down of the trees of an area of 200 metros has been auctioned. I reported that the War Council had sentenced a man to twenty years' transportation to Africa for keeping company with the revolters. The condemned individual appears to have been a British subject, and about two years ago came to reside at Sanquelim. Having seen that Government soldiers were committing cruelties upon inoffensive persons, he concealed himself by climbing a tree, when he was discovered and brought down, and made prisoner. The War Council condemned him because he had concealed himself, and had with him a *coita* (big knife). If he had a gun it would have been a different thing. Two witnesses deposed that the man was spying to give information of the approach of the Government troops to the rebels.

The War Council is composed of newly-arrived military officers, who have no experience of the habits of the people, and some evil advisers abuse their good faith and hurry them on to commit judicial monstrosities. The insurgents occupy Querim, Ponda, and Redigant, and the Government do not find courage to dislodge them from these positions. Of the late engagement at Ponda already reported, it appears that, besides many that were killed and wounded, there were wounded, one captain, one officer, one bugler, and one corporal. On their way to Pangim the officer died, and the two latter were sent to the hospital.

As was announced his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto and the Governor-General arrived here this morning from Mapuça, and were received by the officials and other public functionaries. The return of his Royal Highness has surprised many, as it was given out that the Duke of Oporto would stay at Mapuça for a month. There are many stories to account for the hurried departure of the Prince and the Governor-General, but I cannot vouch for their veracity.

THE *Italia Marinaria* credits the Italian Government with the purpose of building new cruisers to the number of thirty, very heavily armed, and with a speed of at least twenty-three knots, which are to be pushed forward energetically. We are told that this project is received in naval circles with warm appreciation, because the Italian Navy shows but a poor figure compared to some others; but we gravely doubt, if it is seriously put forward, whether the Italian taxpayer will be as much gratified.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT WANKANEER.

THE last four days of January, 1896, will long be memorable in the annals of the history of Wankaneer in consequence of the marriage of Raj Saheb Amar singjiwith the daughter of the Chief of Shahapura The Prince, who is in his eighteenth year, is a youth of great promise, and bids fair to prove to be an enlightened and liberal ruler. The State has wonderfully improved under the fostering care of Mr. Ganpatrao N. Laud, the popular State Karbhari, whose efforts have proved beneficial in raising the revenue of the State and increasing the prosperity of its people. The esteem in which the Prince is held was demonstrated by the large number of guests who had come to Wankaneer to take part in the festivities, which, thanks to the exertion of Mr. G. N. Laud, passed off most successfully. Amongst the guests were Colonel G. E. Hancock, the Political Agent; Captain and Mrs. O'Donnell; Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Booth; Mr. and Mrs. White; Captain and Mrs. Templar; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lambert; Mrs. Forbes; Miss Macnagh ten; Mr. and Miss Waddington; Mr. and Mrs Midwinter; Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Hawes; Mr Stripp, etc. The Thakore Saheb of Morvi also was a guest, and excellent arrangements were made for the accommodation of the guests by Mr. Laud.

A day previous to the marriage, a horse show was arranged, for which purpose an influential committee had been formed, Colonel Hancock being the president. The members of the committee were Captain J. S. Ashby, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad; Captain G. B. O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, Halar; Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar; H. H. Sir Mansinghji; Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra; H. H. Sir Waghji, Thakore Saheb of Morvi; H. H. Sir Bhagwatsinghji, Thakore Saheb of Gondal; Thakore Saheb of Palitana; Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan; Thakore Saheb of Virpur; Thakore Saheb of Kotda; and Thakore Saheb of Sayella; Mr. G. N. R. Lambert acted as secretray, and Messrs. Bezonji Ruttonji and Devshanker Bhaishanker as assistant secretaries. Most of the work of the judges was done by Messrs C. W. Waddington and C. P. White.

Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Laud in requesting Colonel Hancock to declare the show open, addressed the assembly as follows:—

Colonel Hancock, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is the second time that we witness in Wankaneer the exhibition of horse and cattle. In 1887 the Government of India intimated to the important States of Kathiawar that each State might with advantage hold its horse and cattle show. With other Durbars the Wankaneer State responded to this call, and held the first show in 1888 at the capital. The cordial co-operation of the Chiefs and the Bhayads secured success. The undertaking met with the approval of the Government. In arranging the festivities attending the marriage of Raj Saheb, horse and cattle show was considered a fitting part of the programme. It is calculated to afford pleasure to the assembled guests, and at the same time to contribute to the material prosperity of the State. It is very gratifying to see here so many true friends, who have not only sent their splendid animals to the show, but have graced the occasion by their presence. I believe there is no subject, which is of such importance and interest as that

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. C. W. ODLING, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, has been appointed a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations in the United Provinces.

IT is satisfactory to know that the Ven. Archdeacon MacCarthy is recovering steadily, though some what slowly, from the accident to his eye which occurred about a month or three weeks ago. Fortunately, for the patient, the eye has not suffered any permanent injury.

THE Gold Mining Companies on the Kolar field have promised some Rs. 200 a month towards the provision of a clergyman to minister to their employes. It is hoped also that local subscriptions from superintendents and other officers on the field may realise another Rs. 100 a month, and that a clergyman may shortly be obtained from England for this charge.

THE Collector of Shahabad, says that Messrs. Thompson, Burrows and Mylne, owners of the Jagadispore estates in that District, are model Zemindars. In their estates, everything, we are told, seems to be conducted in a business-like and methodical way, and attention is paid to the welfare of the ryots, who seem thoroughly contented.

A MAN named Boku-sen, says the *Straits Budget*, has been convicted of being the murderer of the Queen of Corea on October 8th last; he is alleged to have been assisted by two other Coreans, named Li-shiu-kai and Inshakuzoku. Boku-sen was a servant in the employ of a Japanese resident. These three men were sentenced to death and were strangled. It was proved that Boku-sen killed the Queen with a sword, and carried the corpse to the rear of the Palace, where he poured oil upon it and set fire to it.

IT is reported that there are dozen or more of candidates for the appointment of Governor of Pondicherry, in succession to Sir Clement Thomas who retires in March or April next. However, only the claims of Messieurs de Lamothe and Froget are likely to be considered: the former is now in Guyane, and is entrusted with a special mission to settle the territorial dispute between France and Brazil. M. de Lamothe was until lately Governor of Senegal where he gained much popularity, and a considerable reputation. Before entering the service of the State, he was one of the chief agents, and contributors to the Paris *La Temps*. He is said to be a man of great experience and resources, and thoroughly conversant with all questions of colonial political economy. Monsieur Froget is at present Governor of Diego-Suarez, and is also reputed to be a *fonctionaire* of much fame and colonial knowledge. The selections so far appear to have been wisely considered, and French-India seems likely to be blessed with at least a popular Governor.

AN officer of the Rangoon garrison the other day made a few very sensible remarks to his men on the absolute necessity of the British Soldier being able to march well. It appears that he had noticed several of the men limping and lagging behind while the "attack," was being exercised the same morning. He pointed out that a soldier, who, through some physical defect could not keep up with his comrades during an ordinary march was utterly worthless to the service and an invaliding board should send him packing forthwith. He acknowledged that the regulation boots left a great deal to be desired and that many in consequence suffered from corns, blisters, bunions, and tender feet. But these ailments, he urged, could all be more or less prevented if the necessary careful attention to the feet was bestowed by the men. In the German Army, he said, a soldier is at once confined in the guard room for offences which are deemed of little consequence in the English Army, *i.e.*, a dirty rifle, and blistered feet. The German military authorities, he went on, considered that the beau ideal soldier was he who always kept his rifle and feet in serviceable condition. He omitted to mention however, that the rigid discipline of the German Army if introduced into our own service would have no better results than can be found in frequent outbreaks of mutiny.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Although odd rumours have been heard about the progress of the Survey party that has gone to the Hukong Valley under the guidance of Mr. Way, we have news that all was well to 24th January. Mr. Way and party reached Patkai early in December, and were detained there through various causes to about 3rd January, on which date they started onward in the direction of the Hukong Valley. Of the 450 coolies who originally started with the party, about 80 have died, but as the Nagas and other tribes met with *en route* have been friendly, the difficulties of transport have been minimised. The route selected is on the bank of the Debing river, which has been followed for near nine days, after which a deviation is made towards Namkiri; the distance from this to Margherita being reckoned as about nine days' march and Patkai being one day's march from Namkiri These distances are not along the selected route, but by a direct track across the hills. Patkai may be reached in six days from Margherita. All stores for the party were sent up the river above-named in boats, and store depots have been established at Nidyoung (five days' march), Nigraon (two days' on), Namkiri (one day on), and Patkai. At Nigraon the party met a Raja of one of the Naga tribes, who placed his elephants at their disposal. To the point whence the deviation was made from the river bank, the country surveyed is not difficult to carry the line over, but from there steep gradients, heavy cuttings, and perhaps a tunnel or two will possibly be adopted. A rise is maintained as far as Patkai, which seems to be the highest point to be got over so far. From there the country descends in the direction of the Hukong, which is reckoned to be ten days' march from Patkai. The health of the party has been fair on the whole; some few coolies who were sick were sent back to Dibrugurh in charge of peons. As Mr. Way left Patkai about 4th January, he has probably met Mr. Faulkner's party that started from Burmah not long ago for the Hukong, and the connecting link between Assam and Burmah may presumably be taken as *un fait accompli*."

RACING-MEN, writes a contemporary, will probably have an opportunity at Lucknow of seeing how Mr. Carandini's starting-machine works, and they will be able to judge whether its general introduction in India is advisable. At Calcutta the other day it was used for a long distance race only, so that in case of any trouble with the horses in getting-off owners should not have cause of complaint against the C. T. C. Stewards: in a five-furlong race a mistake might be disastrous. But, as a matter of fact, horses and ponies do not seem to mind the strands of rope which are stretched across the course in front of them. They get accustomed to them at once and stand quite steadily on the line drawn some little distance in rear of the machine. They see the obstacle and apparently realise that it bars their way. When the signal for the start is given the skeleton barrier flies back from the operation of strong spiral springs, the movement being similar to that of throwing back the hood of a buggy. One motion of a lever is all that is required and the springs act almost noiselessly. There is no great whirr or jar and even a timid horse need not be scared. The machine will, of course, be most valuable in short races, particularly those of half-a-mile and five furlongs, where flying starts are only too common. Very often one sees a dozen or even more false starts at these distances, and much the same happens at the six-furlong post, a clever jockey knowing that if he can steal a few lengths at the outset he has gained an immense advantage in the race. It does not follow that the machine will bring all jockeys to one dead level in starting: the good horseman who can get his horse well on his legs, ready to be set going, will still score, but there can be no cause of complaint against him. His skill will be fairly exercised and his success will be quite legitimate. The jockeys, as a body, are inclined to look with approval on the proposal to introduce the starting-machine, and it remains for the management of the various big meetings to consult owners as to their views: the great army of backers will probably be unanimous in their views, as they have suffered so often from "certainties" being upset at the starting-post. The timing of races will be much slower, but this will be of no consequence as all will be equally affected.

THE ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

UNFORTUNATELY, the Bombay public have to go through all their amusements in the brief space of time known as the Season, and so many claims have been made on the time and pockets of the public during the last few weeks, that it is not surprising that even so popular an amateur company as the Orpheans failed to attract a full house on the occasion of their repetition of Mr. Savage's burlesque, "Elizabeth, R.," at the Novelty Theatre, last night. Still the audience was a fairly good one, and if anything was lacking in numbers it was made up in appreciative enthusiasm. The play and the manner of its representation have been so fully commented on in previous issues, that all that is now necessary is to refer to the changes made in the cast. Such changes are inevitable in an amateur performance, in which between seventy and eighty performers are taking part. Chief amongst the alterations must be mentioned the substitution of Miss Counsel for Mrs. Sweeney, who left Bombay a short time ago for Europe. It is no easy task to follow so accomplished an actress as Mrs. Sweeney, but Miss Counsel acquitted herself very well indeed in the role of Phillida, and was generally regarded as an excellent substitute for the lady whose place she has taken. Another loss was sustained by the absence of Mr. Christie, the Adjutant of the R. I. R., who has gone home on leave. His place was taken by Mr. R. G. Oliver, who has a good voice, and acquitted himself well in the role alloted to the part of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley. But, of course, Mr. Oliver's lack of military training told against him in filling the role which suited Mr. Christie so admirably. Mr. Howse being unable to assist the part of Admiral Sir Francis Drake, it was assigned to Mr. P. Morris, who was fully equal to the occasion. In place of one of Mrs. Sweeney's songs, Miss Counsel rendered "Die, die, die" in a very pleasing manner. It was done so creditably that she was repeatedly enchored. The Band of the Royal Irish Rifles under Mr. Henderson again supplied the orchestration in their usual finished style. The play went thoroughly well from commencement to the close, and the principals all acquitted themselves as admirably as when the piece was first staged. When it is again produced on Thursday evening, there should be a good house, especially as the proceeds are to be devoted to the funds of the Cathedral High School. As other changes were made in the cast besides those we have named, we give below a list of the dramatis personæ:—

PLACE AUX DAMES:

Elizabeth, R.		Mrs. A. W. Wise.
Mistress Bess Throgmorton	The Queen's Wards,	Miss Whyte.
Mistress Amy Robsart		Miss Dwyer.
Phillida		Miss Counsell.

The Queen's Maids of Honour ...The Misses Savage. Thorburn, Cox, Dobson, Joyce, MacDonald, Tooth, and Higgins.

Village Maidens ... The Misses Carter, Guidera, Gawthorn, Medcalf, and Wise.

Boatswain of the "Pelican" .....Miss Johnson.

THE OTHER PUPPETS:

William Cecil, Lord Burleigh		Mr. J. Reed.
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester	... „	A. E. Bice.
Sir Walter Raleigh	... „	J. C. Brooks.
Will Tarleton, The Queen's Jester	.. „	W. L. Shaw.
Sir Francis Drake	... „	P. Morris.
Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, Captain of the Guard	... „	R. G. Oliver.
Lord Howard of Effingham	... „	E. Morton Deane.

COURTIERS:

Sir Christopher Hatton		Mr. Grant Macpherson.
Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton	... „	J. P. Mackeson.
Sir Francis Willoughby	„	T. Reed.
Lord Hunsdon	... „	P. W. Cresswell.
Sir Nicholas Bacon	... „	J. Dwyer.
Sir Horace Vere	... „	C. F. Levick.
Esme, Lord D'Aubignee	... „	H. W. Howell.
Dr. Dee	... „	F. H. O. Sherman.

PAGES:

Master Gouseret		Master Savage.
Master Digbie	... „	Chevalier.

CRICKET AT CHITTAGONG.

THE OFFICERS VS. THE REST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Monday, the 20th ultimo, the Government and other offices in Chittagong were closed on account of the "Shree Panchami" or "Pen and Ink" festival of the Hindus, and lovers of cricket took the opportunity of arranging for a return match between the above teams. The game was started a little late, with the result that it could not be played out. The Officers won the spin of the coin, and Mr. Batho, who captained that team, elected to take the field. The play was slow at start, two of the wickets dropping for ducks, Murray and Boileau, however, hit up 14 and 12, respectively, in quick time, and Ramsden (junior), who followed shortly after, put together 32 by good forward dashing play. This was somewhat assuring, for at the close of the innings the total stood at 83, which was not anticipated at the onset. Mr. "Byes" was responsible for 10. Mr. Savedra, in endeavouring to smite out merrily to a full-pitched one from Mr. Caspersz, got hit in the ribs and was rendered "hors-de-combat," and had to retire just as he was getting well set. Messrs. Batho, Dixon and Caspersz divided the honours in the bowling, Mr. Batho securing most wickets.

After lunch the officers went in against the bowling of Mr. Boileau, who captained the other team, and Mr. Ramsden (junior), Mr. Boileau trundled in his usual style, securing five wickets for 11 runs in 7 overs, two of which were maidens. Mr. Davidson replaced Mr. Ramsden at the Gymkhana end, and also bowled well, taking 3 wickets for 4 runs in two overs. The innings closed for the poor total of 29 runs, of which Mr. Briscoe contributed 11 by good steady play. Mr. Batho was unfortunate; he stopped a hard one from Mr. Davidson which, however, recoiled into the wickets, with just sufficient force to displace the bails.

In the second innings Mr. Savedra, the "retired hurt," and Mr. Casaubon were sent in to face the bowling of Mr. Batho and Mr. Caspersz. Both, however, failed to come off. Mr. Digaum, who followed, with but one interval, put together 14, and Mr. Boileau ran up a score of 49, driving the ball several times to the boundary. Mr. Murray played a careful steady game for 24, and Mr. Chadwick secured 11 runs. The innings closed for 127.

The good fielding of Mr. Ritherdon for the Officers was conspicuous throughout. Mr. Caspersz secured most wickets in the second innings.

Chittagong is "looking up" in more ways than one, and it is gratifying to notice the encouragement which the Government and railway authorities give to sport of all kinds, which, it is hoped, they will continue.

The railway folk are making rapid headway, and things are looking more improved generally under the able supervision and excellent management exercised.

The races, a fancy dress ball, amateur theatricals, and cricket and tennis matches, between Naraingani and Chittagong, are on the "tapis," and the Chittagong "week," early in February, promises to be a big success.

The weather here is very bracing and all that can be desired, and the health of the station is excellent.

The following are the scores of the cricket match referred to, namely:—

THE REST.

Mr R Murray, c and b Dixon	14	b Batho	14
Mr F Yose, stumped out	0	c and b Dixon	3
Mr R Digeam, c Batho, b Dixon	0	b Caspersz	14
Mr R W Boilau, b Batho	12	c and b Batho	49
Mr G Davidson, b Batho	0	b Caspersz	2
Mr F Ramsden, b Caspersz	32	b Caspersz	4
Mr J Savedra, retired hurt	6	b Batho	0
Mr C Chadwick, b Batho	1	L. B. Wicket	11
Mr J Bickwith, b Batho	4	not out	8
Mr R Cooke, not out	3	b Caspersz	0
Mr E Casaubon, b Caspersz	1	run out	4
Extras	10	Extras	—
Total	83	Total	127

OFFICERS.

Mr J Bewley, run out	4
Mr R T Bathurst, b Boilcau	0
Mr R Boisoon, run out	11
Mr C P Caspersz, b Boileau	0
Mr W T Batho, b Davidson	7
Mr P M Dixon, b Davidson	0
Mr E Ritherdon, b Boilcau	3
Mr T Watson, b Boileau	0
Mr W Emerson, b Davidson	0
Mr J Smith, c Ramsden, b Boileau	1
Mr R Pinguall, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	29

THE number of officers attached to the general staff of the Russian army is much larger than those on the active rota of any other European military staff. On the 1st December it consisted of 29 generals of infantry, 122 lieutenants-general, 147 majors-general, 290 colonels, 109 lieutenants-colonel, 186 captains, 11 staff captains, and 59 other officers, the entire staff numbering 960 officers of all grades. The senior member, General Miliutin, was appointed in 1866.

OSCAR WILDE is now an occupant of the infirmary at Wandsworth Goal. He is stated to be in a very weak state of health. Taylor is still at Pentonville, and enjoys good health.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A HIGH COURT SUIT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Sitaram Yesi Mangerkar stood charge, at the instance of Dhondu Babaji, with giving false evidence in a suit brought by the latter before Mr. Justice Candy, praying for a desolution of the partnership of an ink factory conducted by complainant and the accused in partnership. Mr. N. G. Velinker, pleader, conducted the prosecution, while the accused conducted his defence in person.

In disposing of the case his Worship said that the prosecution had been instituted upon the sanction of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, dated 18th February, 1895. Though the information was filed before the magistrate on the 8th August last, Mr. Justice Candy's order sanctioned the prosecution of the accused for offences punishable under sections 193, 465, and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, and evidence was led by the prosecution with a view to charges being framed by the court under all these sections. At the close of the case for the prosecution, however, his Worship was of opinion that evidence was insufficient to justify the court in framing any charges against the accused under sections 465 or 471, and the following two charges were framed against him, viz:— (1) That, on or about the 25th July, 1894, at Bombay, he did intentionally give false evidence in a judicial proceedings, to wit, his evidence in the unattached list. There is little or no doubt that this should comprise cavalry and infantry in separate lists as is done for officers of the British service. The present uniform of the unattached list enables an officer to join most of the Indian infantry regiments without much additional expenditure; but if he goes to cavalry he is faced with an outfit which for variety and gorgeousness is generally equal to, and often greater than, that of a brother officer in the British service. Added to this heavy initial outlay, officers are continually changing their regiments and, though attempts have been made to reduce wanton expenditure by assimilating the pattern of the lace and other details, it must be admitted that there is still much too great variety in dress in the native cavalry of India.

The question is a large one and will require very strong treatment as traditions will lead to much grumbling when the light blue of the south, the green of the west, and blue and other colours of the north are threatened with a general shade for all. But there can be no doubt that it is the duty, as it is the desire, of the authorities to prevent this waste of money, benefitting the army outfitters rather than the army itself, the result of various little distinctions evolved in the course of years by every eight or ten officers constituting a regiment.

Let there be one colour, one pattern of lace and one design throughout and let this be rigidly adhered to, at all events in what is known as the cavalry "British Dress;" let no extra flourishes in tracing, braid or twists in cord be allowed.

Different colours in facings could be retained, as, if the remainder is uniform, a change of facing would be no serious matter; and if thought necessary to the existence of the lancer, let the "piping" be added to the uniforms of all under that class. Perhaps in connection with this, if much resistance was met with, a different tunic for lancers and cavalry might be approved, but there need be no difference in the undress, mess and field kits. There seems no reason why regiments should not retain original colours and designs in their "Native dress," as in the case of native cavalry the occasions on which "British" and "Native" orders of dress are worn are very distinct.

An arrangement as suggested in the foregoing paragraphs once brought into force, and it will be possible for the Cavalry officer of the unattached list to have an uniform designed for him which will entail little extra expenditure on his joining his regiment, wherever it might happen to be in India. Thus we should not see officers hampered with heavy outfit bills for a complete change of dress on joining a corps, in which there is plenty of scope for spare cash in many other directions besides uniform.

A word on the subject of native infantry uniforms might not be out of place at this period. The Gurkhas and other Rifle corps are of course best suited in the distinctive dress they have, but there appears no necessity for a deviation from the British scarlet for the remainder; excepting the case of the Baluch regiments who naturally require a contrast to their red trousers. There are several regiments possessing elaborate drab uniforms, but unless there be some particular necessity for this departure, it can but constitute an extravagance to officers on appointment from the unattached list or other corps, which can be easily remedied without detriment to the army at large.

So much for the assimilation of dress, but now we are faced with a problem for assimilation of regiments and titles, and more generally uniting the native forces of the country. The Presidencies have gone under with their "Histories," why cavil and leave the huge project of April 1895 incomplete!

To commence with the cavalry, a reference to the Army List shows that force in India to consist of,—

3 Corps of Body Guards.
19 Regiments of Bengal Cavalry.
4 Regiments of Punjab Cavalry.

(these, with the Guides Cavalry, rank after the 8th Bengal Cavalry)

3 Regiments of Madras Cavalry.
7 Regiments of Bombay Cavalry.

to which must be added the Aden troop.

Besides the above there are the regiments and corps under the Government of India which it is presumed will remain as such, though there is no reason against their uniform and appointments being assimilated.

Thus we have to deal with the 3 Body Guard corps and 33 regiments of Line Cavalry besides the Guides and the Aden troop. The Body Guards can remain as at present, no necessity for any alteration in their case being apparent; with the remainder we form 34 regiments, the Aden troop remaining as it is or being extra to one of the Line regiments. The next differ by its number and name them. There is no doubt that this should be done consecutively from 1 to 34 and the order of precedence should be, as at present in the Presidential cavalry, according to the date of the regiments being raised, subject to, if necessary, the one or two slight irregularities which exist but for which there is presumably reason.

For names "Indian Cavalry" or "Indian Lancers," as the case may be, are suggested, with the serial number and such prefixes or additional titles as various regiments are entitled to bear.

Acting on this system the following list will furnish a satisfactory solution for the consolidation of the native cavalry of India:—

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

The Governor-General's Body Guard.
The Governor's Body Guard (Madras.)
The ditto (Bombay).

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

Proposed Title.	Present Title.	Raised
1st Indian Lancers	1st M L	1787
2nd ditto	2nd M L	1784
3rd ditto	3rd M L	1784
4th Indian Cavalry	4th Bengal Cavalry	1803
5th „ Lancers	2nd B L	1809
6th „ Cavalry	3rd B C	1814
7th (D C O) Indian Lancers	1st Bo L	1817
8th „ „	2nd Bo L	1817
9th (Q C) „ Cavalry	3rd Bo C	1817
10th (P A V O) „ (Poona Horse)	4th Bo C	1817
11th „ „ (Sindh Horse)	5th Bo C	1839
12th Indian Cavalry	4th B C	1840
13th „ „	5th B C	1841
14th (P W O) Indian Cavalry	6th B C	1842
15th „ „	7th B C	1846
16th „ „	8th B C	1846
17th (Q O) „ (Guides)	Guides Cav	1846
18th Indian Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)	6th Bo C	1846
19th (P A V) Indian Cavalry	1st P C	1849
20th Indian Cavalry	2nd P C	1849
21st ditto	3rd P C	1849
22nd ditto	5th P C	1849
23rd Indian Lancers	9th B L	1857
24th (D C O) Indian Lancers	10th B L	1857
25th (P W O) ditto	11th B L	1857
26th Indian Cavalry	12th B C	1857
27th (D C O) Indian Lancers	13th B L	1858
28th Indian Lancers	14th B L	1857
29th (Gurney's Mutaul) Indian Lan	15th B L	1858
30th Indian Cavalry	16th B C	1857
31st ditto	17th B C	1858
32nd Indian Lancers	18th B L	1858
33rd ditto	19th B L	1857
34th ditto (Belooch Horse)	7th Bo L	188

This should settle once for all the nomenclature of the Indian cavalry whose regiments seem to have suffered numerous changes of title during the comparatively short period of their existence, the existing names being very different in most cases to those under which the corps were raised.

INFANTRY.

The infantry presents more difficulties on account of its size and distribution than the cavalry, and on this account deserves an equally bold, if not bolder, treatment. To carry this out, it is proposed to make use of the system of regimental centres, a modern innovation and presumably a satisfactory one. It makes regiments territorial and simplifies the "Class" system which is now the order of the day in the Punjab, Bengal and Bombay Commands.

The proposition therefore is to make the existing linked regiments into the battalions of one common regiment, taking its name in most cases from the regimental centre. Difficulties will occur in the titles and seniority of certain individual corps but it is impossible to satisfy all, and the changes can never be so great as those carried out with the British infantry, nor could they be so deeply felt as there are few native regiments whose names and numbers have not already gone through several alterations.

Now that all the "Class" and "Link" details have been so carefully worked out, it would be practically impossible and most undesirable to re-arrange the order according to the dates on which regiments were raised; a feasible matter with the cavalry, which it is to be hoped will prove sufficient to satisfy the most ardent adherents of the old Presidency armies.

This means that regiments must take precedence according to their original senior "Link" regiment and also in the order of the Presidencies, namely Bengal, Madras, Bombay subject further to the rules of procedure affecting the Gurkha regiments and the Punjab Frontier Force.

A careful study of the Indian Army List will therefore furnish some excuse for the following alterations:—

INFANTRY.

No. of Bns.	Proposed Title.	Present Title.
2	The Allahabad Regiment	1, 3 B I
3	„ Agra „	2, 4, 16 B I
2	„ Bareilly „	5, 12 B I
3	„ Meerut „	6, 10, 13 B I
3	„ Lucknow „	7, 8, 11 B I
2	„ 1st Gurkhas	1st Gurkhas
3	„ Ferozepore (Sikh) Regt	14, 15, 45 B I
2	„ 2nd Gurkhas	2nd Gurkhas
2	„ 3rd „	3rd „
1	„ Guides	Guides Infactry
3	„ Edwardesabad Regiment	1, 3, 4 Sikh I
3	„ Dera Ismail Khan „	1, 4, 5 P I
3	„ Kohat Regiment	2 S I, 2, 6 P I
2	„ 4th Gurkhas	4th Gurkhas
2	„ Benares Regiment	17, 18 B I
3	„ Multan „	19, 22, 24 B I
3	„ Jhelum „	20, 21, 26 B I
3	„ Punjab Pioneers	23, 32, 34 B I
2	„ 5th Gurkhas	5th Gurkhas
*4	„ Rawal Pindi Regiment	25, 27, 28, 33 B I
3	„ Peshawar „	29, 30, 31 B I
2	„ Jullunder (Sikh) „	35, 36 B I
2	„ Sialkot (Dogra) „	37, 38 B I
3	„ 6th Gurkhas „	9, 39 B I
2	„ 7th Gurkhas „	42, 43, 44 B I

* Should 4 battalions be considered unsuitable, the 33rd B I could be added to some regiment having less than 3.

This arrangement only leaves the 40th Pathans undealt with. They might well constitute a 2nd battalion to the Guides or a 3rd Battalion to the Baluchistan regiment (see later). The only regiment losing seniority to any great extent is the 9th B. I.; but it would be inadvisable to upset the existing numbers of five 2-battalion Gurkha regiments for the sake of a single regiment.

To continue we have:—

No. of Bns.	Proposed Title	Present Title.
3	The Madras Pioneers	1, 4, 21 M I
3	„ Secunderabad Regiment	2, 15, 16 M I
2	„ Trichinopoly (L I) „	3, 23, M L I
2	„ 1st Madras Regiment	5, 9, 11 M I
3	„ Bellary „	8, 14 M I
3	„ Belgaum „	7, 19, 24 M I
3	„ Bangalore „	8, 17, 25 M I
3	„ Pallavaram „	13, 30, 22 M I
2	„ 2nd Madras „	26, 27, 28 M I
1	„ Burma Rifles „	10th M I
3	„ 1st Burma Regiment	12, 29, 33 M I
3	„ 2nd „ „	30, 31, 32 M I

It will be observed that in the case of the Madras regiments very little alteration has been suggested, merely the grouping of the Burma battalions and this has been done with such regard to their present "Class" arrangements as is possible.

To conclude the Infantry we have:—

No. of Bns.	Proposed Title.	Present Title.
3	The Ahmednagar Regiment	1, 8, 9 Bo I
3	„ Deesa „	2, 12, 13 Bo I
3	„ Satara (L I) „	3, 5, 10 Bo I
3	„ Bombay Rifles	4, 23, 25 Bo I
3	„ Bombay Pioneers	7, 21, 28 Bo I
3	„ Poonn Regiment	14, 16, 17 Bo I
3	„ Mhow „	19, 20, 22 Bo I
2	„ Baluchistan Regiment	24, 26 Bo I
3	„ Baluch Rifles	27, 29, 30 Bo I

In this last case changes will be noticed, principally the formation of two "Pioneer" battalions from the 7th and 21st Regiments neither of which has a Link corps at present and the "Class" system in all three being almost identical. There have been many rumours of reorganizing the 21st (Marine Battalion) so that a favourable opportunity now presents itself to raise the Pioneers in Bombay to the strength of the Bengal and Madras corps. A third battalion to the "Baluchistan" regiment might be formed as previously suggested from the 40th Pathans.

This concludes the proposed scheme for the reorganization of the native infantry to meet the requirements of the new Army Scheme, and consolidates and assimilates this body into 44 regiments possessing in most cases 3 battalions each.

The Artillery and Sappers of the Indian Army only remain to be dealt with, and these present no difficulties to overcome. The "Native Artillery" becomes a Corps of 8 Mountain Batteries and 1 Garrison Company, and the 3 Corps of Sappers and Miners turn into one Corps of 22 companies; thus the absurdity of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers serving under Presidential conditions is done away with, a system which in the case of the latter corps leads to great ecentricities in local promotion and status.

Therefore we have:—

	Proposed Title.	Present Title.
Native Artillery.	No 1 Mountain Battery	No 1 (Kohat) M B
	No 2 Do do	No 2 (Derajat) M B
	No 3 Do do	No 3 (Peshawar) M B
	No 4 Do do	No 4 (Hazara) M B
	No 5 Do do	No 5 (Bombay) M B
	No 6 Do do	No 6 (Bombay) M B
	No 7 Do do	No 7 (Bengal) M B
	No 8 Do do	No 8 (Bengal) M B
	No 1 Garrison Company	Punjab Garrn. Batty
Sappers and Miners, No 1 Company to No 22 Compy.		Bengal S & M, Madras S&M' Bombay S & M of 8, 9, and 5 companies respectively.

An arrangement which, on the whole, would give a simpler and more consolidated Army List than exists at present.

THE BOATMEN'S STRIKE AT KARACHI.

THE "Sind Gazette" of Friday last gives details of the Boatmen's strike at Karachi. Our contemporary says:—There has been a strike among the passenger boatmen at Keamari in consequence of the Port Officer requiring the Tindal or man in charge of a licensed boat to wear a badge of precisely the same pattern as the one worn by our local Jehus. The boatmen resent this innovation and in support of their contention urge that no such rule is enforced in any other port, and that under the rules for the issue of they accept additional responsibilities, which in the case of water conveyance will make it difficult to carry on their work. The Port Officer under these circumstances refused to grant them licenses, on which the entire fleet sailed up in procession to the Jetty and some of the boats were laid up on the hard pending a settlement of their case. The leading boatmen interviewed Mr. D. McIver, one of the Port Trustees, who advised them to accept the Port Officer's conditions. Subsequently they proceeded to have an interview with Mr. R. Giles, the District Magistrate, but were informed that that officer was not in the station, but was expected to return to-day. A representation was to be made to him to-day by the boatmen, but with what result we have not been able to ascertain up to the time of our going to press. From what we can however understand from the circumstances of the case, we have not the slightest doubt that they will receive the same answer from Mr. Giles as they have already had from Mr. McIver. In the meanwhile we are glad to say the Port Officer is equal to the occasion, and in order to put the public to no inconvenience, he is piying Port Trust boats between Karachi and Manora and the shipping, and in addition to steam barges and launches he has also placed several of his sailing boats at the disposal of passengers free of charge. The following is a copy of a notice posted up on the notice board at Keamari by the Port Officer:—"The public are informed that until further notice a steam barge will leave the following places conveying passengers free of charge alongside passenger steamers on its way:—Keamari Passenger Pier, at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5 and 7 P.M; Manora Passenger Pier, 8, 10 and 12 noon; 2, 4 and 6 P.M. To-day is the second day of the strike but matters cannot hang out very much longer for the boatmen. Captain Shopland is to be commended for the admirable arrangements he has made to meet the wants of the public, but it must no doubt be a great strain on his establishment. If he can continue to keep up these arrangements for a couple of days longer, we have no doubt that the strikers will be glad to come to terms.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been field, during the week ending 25th January 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Fleetwood Cecil Wilfred Webb, practical tanner, currier, and leather dyer, of India Street, Bombay, for the tanning of the district of the Island of Bombay, for a rapid tanning process without chemicals by means of a rotary drum machine. (Adolphus Silbiger, of Doebling, Vienna, Austria, an architect and civil engineer, for transportable buildings and tents.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been rendered complete and accepted:—Isaac Long of London, merchant, for improvements in, or relating to, dustbins and similar receptacles. (Filed 17th January 1896.); William Wallerton Johnson and Frederick Thomas Savi, indigo planter, of Maldah in Bengal, for improved arm-racks to be known as the "Will-Fred safety alarum-rack." (Filed 22nd January 1896.); Frederick Sigmund Salberg, merchant, of London, for improvements in or relating to dustbins and similar receptacles. (Filed 17th January 1896.); The Universal Gas Light and Fuel Syndicate, Limited, of 3, George Yard, Lombard Street, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of gas. (Filed 17th January 1896.); Lucal Limited, of 121, West George Street, Glasgow, North Britain, manufacturers, for improvements in, and relating to, apparatus for the distribution and burning of fluid hydrocarbons for lighting and heating purposes. (Filed 17th January 1896.); Edward Taunderbolt, of Drummond Street, Carlton, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, engineer, for an automatic quick-acting governor for controlling the supply of actuating fluids or electric current to motors. (Filed 17th January 1896.); Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, merchant, for improvements in stoves or apparatus for heating air. (Filed 18th January 1896.); George Michael James Giles, M.B., F.R.C.S, surgeon-major, Indian Medical Service, residing at Bijnor, North. Western Provinces, for improvements in folding camp cots. (Filed 23rd January 1896.); Theodore Guilleaume, of Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire, cable manufacturer, for improved means for insulating electric conductors. (Filed 18th January 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for a period shown against each:—Alfred Nobel, Engineer, of 53, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives. (From 23rd February 1896 to 22nd February 1897.); Robert Heury Cave, of Knawaspore Factory, Goudwarrah Concern, Purneah, in Bengal, for improvements in, and connected with, indigo and other boilers. (From 8th February 1896 to 5th February 1897.); C. K. Subba Rao, sub-assistant director of Agriculture, Madras, residing in Brahmin's Street, Saidapet, Chingleput district, for a low-picottah double mot for raising water for irrigation as well as for household purposes. (From 20th November 1895 to 19th November 1895.)

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—Harichand Munchhraram & Sons' invention for manufacturing fire and thief-proof iron safes. (Specification filed 22nd October 1890.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 25th Jan. were for passengers, etc., Rs. 90,223 and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,04,741, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 1,95,464, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 232-11-1. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 196,535-5-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs 233-15-6.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the four days ending 4th January, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 54,193, and for goods, etc., Rs. 40,078, making altogether Rs 94,271, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 90. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,17, 437, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 113.

WHEN LADIES VISIT MONASTERIES.

A PARAGRAPH has recently gone the round of the newspapers announcing that La Grande Trappe, the mother-house of all Trappist monasteries, was open for the admission to women for the first time in its history, on the occasion of the consecration of its new church by the Bishop of Setz; up to then only three women having crossed its threshold: Mary of Modena (wife of James II. of England) in 1696, and Queen Amelia with the Duchesse of Nemours in 1847. This item has doubtless set many a person wondering what it all means. The following authentic particulars will, it is hoped throw some light upon the subject.

Every conventual establishment is intended for occupation by members of one sex only. Let us take the case of one for men. The hall, reception rooms, and a few others near the entrance will be open to anybody who may call, male or female; but there will be a well-defined line bounding "the inclosure," to cross which by the opposite sex is forbidden. In times of urgent necessity, however, this rule may be relaxed. For example: a brother falls ill and is ordered by the doctor to have a nurse night and day. In the event of no trained male nurse being available, a member of a nursing sisterhood may be engaged.

Similarly in a convent for women a medical man or workmen for repairs will be admitted. Other orders there are, however, such as the Trappists (or Cistercians as they are sometimes called) whose rule in this respect will not admit of any suspension, and no woman is under any circumstances permitted to cross the forbidden line, except upon a dispensing order from his Holiness the Pope or (and this is a fertile source of error on the part of writers and consequent bewilderment to readers) if the intending visitor be a crowned head.

A year or two ago her Majesty the Queen visited the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse and the Public were

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE French Naval Budget for 1896 includes a large armoured cruiser, to be named Jeanne d'Arc, and for which the plans are just in course of completion. According to the outline project the vessel will be 470 feet long with a displacement of about 11,000 tons. She will have three propellers driven by three independent engines, developing 23,000 horse-power, and the maximum speed is to be 23 knots. She will be protected all around the flotation by an armour belt 6 inches thick, surmounted up to the upper deck by a thin armour 3 inches in thickness. The armour deck will be 2 3-16 inches in thickness. The armament will consist of two 7½-inch guns and eight 5·5-inch quick-firing guns (probably in closed turrets), as well as twelve 4-inch, sixteen 1½-inch, and eight 1½-inch quick-firers. In broad outline, the design of the Jeanne d'Arc is evolved from that of the Dupuy de Lome, but she will be superior in being better armed and of higher speed. Her radius of action will be very large, as according to estimate she will be able to cover about 15,000 miles, or five times the distance between Brest and New York, without recoaling, but this advantage is gained at the expense of greater tonnage, it that proposed for the Jeanne d'Arc being in fact 4,500 tons in excess of that of the Dupuy de Lome. At the same time it is considerably less than that of the Powerful and Terrible, whilst she will be more effectually protected than these, which have no vertical armour. She resembles much more the Russian armoured cruiser Rossya, now building at St. Petersburg, and which will have a displacement of 12,200 tons, and like the Jeanne d'Arc will have three propellers, although her speed is fixed at 20 knots only.

An Imperial Irade has just been issued, and deals with the reorganisation of the Turkish forces. Macedonia and the western half of the Balkan Peninsula have hitherto been garrisoned by a force consisting of sixty-one battalions, thirty-five squadrons, and fifty-one batteries, of which ten battalions and five squadrons belong to the 1st Army Corps (Constantinople), and eleven battalions and twelve batteries to the 5th Syrian Corps (Damascus). These troops are now to be absorbed into the 3rd Corps, the headquarters of which will be at Salonica instead of Monastir as heretofore. It will consist of four divisions of seventeen battalions each, sixty-eight battalions in all, and distributed as follows:—One division on the Greek frontier (Janina and Servitche); one division on the Montenegrin and Bosnian frontiers (Scutari and Plevlie); one division on the Servo-Bulgarian frontier (Uskub); and one division on the Bulgarian frontier and at Salonica. The combatant services of the Turkish army contain nearly three-quarters of a million of men, made up as follows:—There are nearly 600,000 men in the infantry, formed into 648 battalions over 200 squadrons of cavalry, upwards of 50,000 strong; artillery in the same numbers as cavalry, having almost 1,400 guns, and 7,400 engineers, mustered in thirty-nine companies. Of these latter, four are telegraph companies, and four others torpedo companies.

It appears to be the intention of the Admiralty to gradually place water-tube boilers into all the small craft which have hitherto been fitted with locomotive marine boilers, for, in addition to the vessels already announced, to be dealt with in this manner, we hear that it has been decided to substitute water-tube boilers in the Bellona and Barham, and we believe that these two latter vessels will be fitted with the Thornycroft type of boiler. We are glad to notice that the authorities are not confining themselves to any one particular type of boilers as yet. Doubtless in a few years' time the most suitable type for each particular class of vessel will have been determined by actual experience. The Bellona will probably be taken in hand after the next cruise of the Channel Squadron, and the Barham on paying off at the end of her present commission in the early portion of this year, should no emergency arise to require the services of these vessels in the meantime.

Scarcely has the nation recovered from the shock occasioned by the disclosure of a serious want of reserve ammunition, writes the "Broad Arrow," when we are startled by a well-founded rumour that there is a most dangerous deficiency of field-guns. From east and west and south there are warlike alarms which everyone hopes may be silenced by the skill of the diplomatist, but the national sentiment unmistakably foretokens less peaceable methods if the enemies of the British Empire persist in picking an unprovoked quarrel. From all sections of the community there is a unanimous expression of concern that the national defences, both in men and material, should be strengthened so as to place the issue of any warlike struggle beyond reasonable doubt. Happily a sizeable movement on behalf of the navy has resulted in a much-needed strengthening of that all-important service, but the army also needs attention. At the present we are confronted with the serious deficiency of field-guns. It is unnecessary to point out the importance of having field-guns of the same pattern as our ammunition; the 12-pounder is now taking the service gun, and it must be the "only" service gun for the regular army. It is astounding therefore that its manufacture has been checked before a reserve has been accumulated.

For years past the question has been asked, "Why not have Steam Pilot Boats?"—and no tangible reason has been adduced against such an innovation except one—the expense! The recent extraordinary escape of sailing boats surely should prove an inducement to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to overcome any scruples on that score. In a heavy sea, under the lee of a steamer's hull, a sailing schooner, with close-reefed canvas, is in a predicament if she once gets too close, whereas a steamer would be under perfect control. There can be no argument against steam pilot boats except that of initial expense and, as stated much doubt if a great saving would not be effected in the long run. As far as seaworthiness is concerned, one has only to glance at the numerous tugs, paddle and screw, which not only ride like ducks over the sometimes mountainous seas in the neighbourhood of the Mersey Bar, but if called upon are ready to brave the still more turbulent waters of the Atlantic.

The value of such a flying squadron as that which has just hoisted the pennant cannot be over-estimated. It will be ready either to act independently, if desired or to reinforce any of our squadrons where danger may threaten. The mobilisation of a fleet of this nature is a threat to no one; it is merely a precautionary measure made necessary by the unfriendly attitude which has been exhibited in various quarters. The battleships Royal Oak and Revenge, the first-class cruisers Gibraltar and Theseus, and the second-class cruisers Hermione and Charybdis, form together a formidable detachment which would prove in an emergency a most valuable acquisition to the strength of any of our forces abroad. It would not be policy to send such a squadron away from home unless to counteract a similar movement on the part of possible enemies, but its strength and speed are such as would enable it to move quickly to a threatened point, and to make itself felt when there.

In some quarters an inclination has been displayed to exaggerate the importance of the improvement in our preparations which the speedy mobilisation of the flying squadron seems to imply. There is no question that it is a demonstration of our improved condition in this respect. But it is by no means a heavy call upon our resources; indeed says a service paper there is every reason to believe that without calling out the reserves we have at the present moment sufficient officers and men of the regular forces in the depots and training establishments to commission a very much larger number of ships. Our mobilisation arrangements have been, we will not say perfected, but certainly enormously advanced, during the last ten years, until there is little doubt that we could repeat at any time of the year such a movement of ships and men from a peace to a war footing as only takes place at the time of the manœuvres. The preservation of our world-wide interests demands a further advance in this direction, and, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," we are thankful to see that there is every indication that this is felt to be the case by the Government and by the people.

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Reserves and Rest	"	10,48,454	1 6
Deposits	"	92,51,885	10 1
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,71,612	12 5
Sundries	"	2,31,133	5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553	4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	7,75,910	5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,11 01,222	4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,48,431	9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	3,07,925	5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

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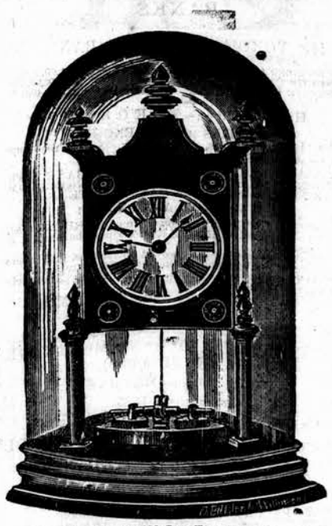

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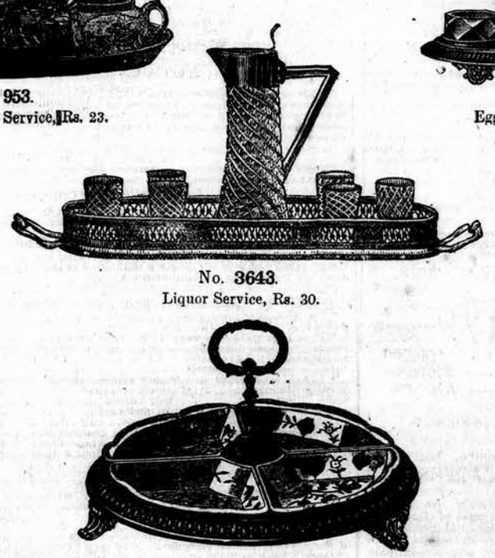

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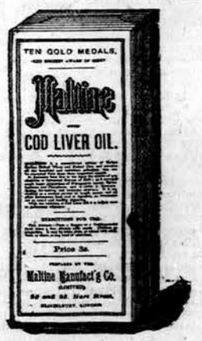

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